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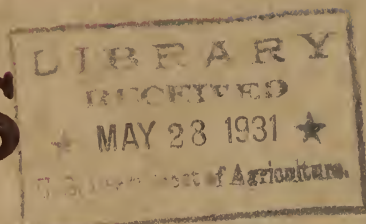
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Import Division

ROSE S



By
Bobbink & Atkins

Suggestions to Customers

ORDER EARLY. It greatly facilitates shipment if orders are received early, and will save disappointment to our customers.

IMPORTANT. Please advise when ordering, if you wish goods shipped by parcel post, express, or freight, giving best route for quick delivery. We will not warrant prompt delivery of goods shipped by freight. Please write Name, Post Office, County, and State, also Number of Street, plainly; also any other information necessary to expedite delivery.

TERMS. Cash, or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering has an account.

HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of 500 acres, are located within 10 miles of New York City. The automobile roads leading to our Nurseries are exceptionally fine. Rutherford is the first and Carlton Hill the second station on the main line of the Erie Railroad. Take the Hudson Tunnel at 33d Street or at Cortlandt Street Terminal—trains connect with the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. The Carlton Hill Station is only five minutes' walk from our office and Nurseries.

SUBSTITUTION. When ordering state if we may replace sold-out varieties with others equally as good. This saves delay by correspondence.

PRICES


All Roses listed in this catalogue, unless otherwise separately priced, are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, for strong field-grown plants.

To secure 10 rate, order 10 or more Roses in lots of not less than 5 of each variety. For example—an order of 5 General Jacqueminot and 4 Ophelia will be given the each price, but if 5 of each are ordered, the 10 rate is given.

For larger quantities, ask for special rates.

COLLECTIONS OF OUR SELECTION: 12 varieties Everblooming Roses, \$10; 25 varieties, \$20.

The prices of our field-grown Roses have been made as low as is consistent with the high standard of quality we mean to maintain. They are f. o. b. Rutherford, N. J. This edition of our Rose-Book cancels all sales conditions and prices previously quoted. Novelties are sold at the each rate in any quantity.

 *We will make no adjustments unless complaints are made within five days after receipt of stock. Complaints must be made direct to our office in writing. Your order is booked with this distinct understanding. All shipments at customer's risk.*

While we exercise the greatest care to have all Roses genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied; and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the Rose plants.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

ROSES

BY

BOBBINK & ATKINS



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Rev. F. Page-Roberts

ROSES



ROSE plants which we send out are two-year-old, budded stock. They are budded by our own careful process just above the roots of vigorous seedling stocks of *Rosa multiflora*, a strong-growing, very hardy species which has been found to give the most general satisfaction, and seems to be adapted to more different kinds of Roses than any other understock.

We grow and advocate Budded Roses because Roses upon their own roots, except a few shrub and climbing sorts, lack the vigor to produce large, free-blooming plants quickly enough to be either profitable to the nurseryman or satisfactory to the customer.

Our Nursery is an establishment producing high-grade stock of every useful and ornamental plant which we have found suited to the territory covered by our business. Of this vast enterprise, Rose-production is one of the most important departments; and Roses are the heart and inspiration of our work.

We have constantly over 60 acres devoted to the cultivation of Roses, and we produce, each year, several hundred thousand plants in hundreds of varieties, not including the great quantities of Rose understocks which we produce in order that we may control the production of our Roses in both root and branch. Our Rose-growing is complete; we not only grow the Roses we sell, but we also produce the actual root-system which gives life and vitality to the outdoor Roses in which we specialize.

It has been asked of us why we grow so many different Roses when, obviously, it would be more profitable to curtail the number of varieties and concentrate our selling power upon a short list of well-tried sorts. The answer is that we are something more than a money-making machine. It is our pleasure and our privilege to grow not only the usual and popular Roses, but also to be a source of supply in America for the new and the unusual things which otherwise the amateur would find most difficult to obtain. We reach each year into every Rose country in the world for the new sorts.

If we limited our output to large quantities of very few sorts, we believe that the interest and pleasurable anticipation in Rose-growing would be much diminished. There is genuine excitement in awaiting and beholding the first blooms of new varieties. We feel that to advance the prosperity of Roses and gardening in general, amateurs and nurserymen must cooperate in adventuring with new things and with unusual things, without disparagement of the common, everyday, safe things. There is no sport in taking no risks, and Rose-growing in its most enjoyable form is a sport. Nevertheless, we include on page 38 a list of thoroughly dependable varieties which may be regarded as strong-growing, "safe and sane," easy varieties for the beginner and amateurs who do not care to adventure with new kinds.

To the end that every one of our friends may adventure in Roses with his eyes open, we have thoroughly revised the descriptions of the Roses in this catalogue, so that they include frank statements of all the facts concerning each variety which we have secured by personal observation or which were obtainable from our customers' reports and other American sources. It must be borne in mind that Rose-growing, is an intensely local matter, and that varieties vary greatly in their performance in different localities. A Rose which does not succeed in our gardens may be highly successful in gardens only a few miles away. In the case of new Roses and untried novelties, we are, of course, confined to the introducers' descriptions.

We ask our friends and customers to advise us early of their wants. With so large an assortment, some varieties are necessarily grown in very limited quantities.

We also suggest that fall planting is becoming more and more established in the minds of keen Rose amateurs as the best practice to insure the life and thriftiness of Roses. Fall-planted Roses retain their full summer vitality, undepleted by five or six months' storage, which, however carefully it is managed, is at best only a substitute for the actual garden earth, and the opportunity to make root-growth during the winter months.

Roses must be severely cut back before planting, and it is an advantage in shipping and helps preserve the vitality of the plants if such pruning is done before they leave our nursery. We will gladly prune the plants for you before shipping if you ask us to.

During the summer, we have many thousands of gorgeous Roses in bloom in our fields. Many Rose enthusiasts come to see them every year, and we want all lovers of Roses to take advantage of this display. We are always glad to show our friends about. We love Roses, as well as grow Roses!

BOBBINK & ATKINS

INSURING ROSE PROSPERITY

The Time to Plant Roses

Roses may be planted either in the fall or in the spring. Many experienced growers prefer fall planting because then there is less haste, the ground is warm, and the plants are in place, ready to take advantage of the first spring push. (See suggestions for fall planting on next page.)

Spring Planting

By far the larger part of Rose-planting is done in the spring. It should be done *early*, and we again urgently request our friends to place their Rose orders *in mid-winter*, so that shipment may be made at the most favorable time for insuring success.

Late Spring Planting

For those who may be prevented from early spring planting, we have provided in all the leading varieties a limited supply of Roses which have been started in pots, not in greenhouses but in coldframes, and these we can ship for garden extension or garden replacement at any time while they last.

Getting Ready for Roses

While Roses will endure poor conditions and flower under such conditions, the success which follows proper preparation makes that preparation always advisable.

Deep preparation of the soil is often urged, even to as much as 3 feet, and while in cases where drainage is poor this is important, it is by no means always essential. Good results may be had with far less expense and trouble. To stir the ground thoroughly to the depth of two spade-shoves, put down honestly 9 inches each shove, will usually provide for root prosperity.

If the ground is soggy or wet, there must be drainage provided—Roses want plenty of water passing through the soil, but they will not endure wet feet! Rough clods, stones, bats, etc., to a depth of 6 inches will do the draining.

Roses are not dainty feeders. They like strong soil and plenty of food. The heavy soils, like those of clay, seem to please them most, though even in sand they will do well if additional food is supplied.

Well-rotted manure—cow manure preferred, stable manure nearly as good—is the key that unlocks the flower gates for Roses. Plenty of it, to the extent of one-third the whole bulk that has been stirred up; well-rotted for certain; thoroughly mixed in the soil, so that the Rose roots may easily find it; and the planter may feel that he has done his part.

Bone-meal will help, if available, especially when worked into the soil as planting is done, at rate of a large trowelful to a plant. Commercial sheep manure, in the same proportion, is useful.

Scotch soot, resulting from the burning of peat, is of known value, both as a fertilizer for spring dressing and to bother the bugs; and any soot from a chimney above a wood-fire is valuable.

Well-rotted manure is the standby of the Rose-grower, however. Put in plenty, and then put in some more when the beds are prepared. Dig more in each spring; keep at it; Roses often starve to death, but seldom die of indigestion.

Planting Roses

If at all practicable, the Rose-bed ought to be ready long enough before the Roses come to permit the ground

thoroughly to settle. For early spring planting the preparation might well be made the preceding autumn, while for fall planting several weeks of settling will be enough.

When the Roses arrive from our nurseries, the planter should have the ground ready. Open the package and separate the bundles, then "heel in"—which is simply loose planting in a slanting trench—so that the plants can be taken out for setting 2 or 3 at a time. Keep the roots covered always, and if it is windy, carry the plants to the place of planting in a pail of water. Rose roots are not intended to be exposed to the air; they belong in the ground.

After the hole is dug and ready, take a plant and carefully prune any mangled ends of the roots, using a very sharp knife or pruning shears. A cheap little pruning shears is not a good investment. Get the best, and be careful to use it so that neither the bark nor the "eyes" of the plant is damaged. If planting in the fall, cut the top back lightly, so that the final pruning may be done in the spring. If planting in spring, trim back all branches to not more than 3 to 6 "eyes," or buds, and remove entirely all but the 3 or 4 strongest shoots.

Set the plant in the hole, spreading out the roots carefully, so that fine earth can be brought into contact with them. When they are thus separated fill in good soil, firming it among the roots with the hands. When the hole is full, stamp the soil firmly with the feet. Roses will not do well if loosely planted.

If the soil is very dry at planting time, or if the weather is hot and windy, it is well to fill up the hole with water when the planting has advanced to the point where the roots are covered with soil. After the water has drained away, the hole should be filled with earth but not trodden. Plant 1 inch and not more than 2 inches deeper than the "crown" from which the shoots arise. This deep planting is essential. (See illustration.)

It is customary to plant Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses 18 to 24 inches apart. In the case of strong-growing varieties these distances may be suitable—but the majority of Teas and Hybrid Teas may be planted much closer together—15 inches is not too close and some rosarians advocate even closer planting. Hybrid Perpetuals need from 2½ to 3 feet of space and Climbers at least 6 feet.



A. Shows depth to plant.
B. Shows where plant was budded.

Cultivation and Protection

Roses need continuous cultivation. Keep the soil stirred, so that it does not cake about them, but do not cultivate deeper than 2 inches.

In caring for Roses, remember that the soil cannot be too tight about the roots or too loose upon the surface of the bed.

This loose layer of soil should form a dust mulch which will both prevent drying of the bed and overheating by the direct rays of the sun.

Water thoroughly after the Roses are planted. This means that the ground ought to be soaked to the depth of the planting. During the growing season a real, thorough watering once a week will help. Do not "sprinkle" and think you are watering. Soak the

ground when you do water, and then do not again water until the surface is quite dry.

Protect from bugs and bothers by spraying with bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead (see any good Rose book for details) several times prior to June 30, beginning while the plants are dormant. If the green aphid or plant louse comes, spray with a solution of Ivory or other soap, or with a weak solution of some nicotine preparation, like "Black-Leaf 40."

Very good results have followed the use of a mulch of about 3 inches of tobacco stems, the refuse from cigar factories. The earth is kept cool and the aphid repelled.

The dreaded "black spot" is less likely to bother our outdoor-grown, husky Roses than those that have been greenhouse infected. Pick up and burn all dropped leaves, cultivate thoroughly, cut flowers with liberal stems, and vigorous growth will act as the best protection against insects and diseases.

The 1922 American Rose Annual prints in its complete article on rose insects and diseases a dependable treatment for "black spot." Before the disease appears, the plants are to be dusted (using a "dust gun") with a mixture of nine parts dusting sulphur to one part powdered lead arsenate. This treatment, repeated each two weeks during the summer, will also protect against powdery mildew and certain insects.

When winter comes and the ground has frozen, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses need protection against the sun and the thawing of warm winter days. Evergreen boughs are ideal for this protection. In severe climates Roses are protected by hilling up with earth, and sometimes by also covering with boards to shed water. After the hilled up soil has frozen, the tops should be protected by evergreen boughs or other covering. As a rule, we do not advocate fresh manure for covering but if it is used after the ground is frozen it will do no harm and is likely to do much good.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are hardy, as are most of the Climbers, but a little protection is altogether worth while for all of them. In this matter, as in other matters of Rose prosperity, association with other Rose-lovers is invaluable. Join the American Rose Society, read its Annuals, and talk with the Rose friends you will find in your vicinity. It is worth while.

Using Cut Roses

To get the full value of the cut flowers, Roses should be cut when the bud is half opened, using a sharp

scissors, knife, or pruning-shears, and taking as long a stem as possible without mutilating the bush or removing the young buds which will later develop. It is best to cut either in the cool of the evening or in early morning, plunging the stems deeply into a vase filled with water, which should be left for at least one hour in a cool, dark place.

Suggestions for Planting Roses in the Fall

Upon receipt of the plants, open the bundle and give them a thorough watering, or immerse them in a pail or tub of water for a few hours. Do not allow plants to be exposed to sun and wind. After removing them from the water, cut away roots that may be broken or damaged and trim the plants to about 18 inches.

Prepare the soil as before directed. In planting, dig a hole sufficiently large to accommodate the roots when spread out on the bottom of the hole, the same as you would spread your hand on a flat surface. In filling in the soil, shake the plant lightly in order that the soil may mix between the roots, then fill in the soil and firm it in order that the plant may be solid. Be sure to see that the lower parts of the lower branches are below the surface of the soil.

Before cold weather sets in and the frost enters the ground, mound the soil around the plant at least 8 to 12 inches high, and when the mounded earth is frozen cover with loose litter. This will prevent the wind and sun drying the branches during the winter. At the proper time in the spring, remove the soil which was hilled up about the plants and cut back the branches to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground.

In the cultivation of Roses, the soil cannot be too tight at the roots and too loose on the surface.

A calm day during a dull or rainy period should be chosen, as the wood will suffer very much if exposed to the sun and wind after being uncovered.

Study Rose-Growing by Pictures

On the following pages we have tried, by means of pen-and-ink sketches and a minimum of text, to demonstrate the major processes in growing Roses successfully. We believe a careful study of the little sketches will assist many puzzled Rose-growers with their problems.

WHAT DO ROSES COST?

IN the spring of 1915 I planted three each of forty-two varieties of roses. In getting them ready for their winter nap this fall, I find twenty-eight varieties still in good condition after their tenth season of bloom. This seems to me a good record for this section, where it was said they could not be grown. The fourteen absent sorts were discarded for various reasons; in some cases one plant had died and I could not obtain one of the same variety to replace it, wherefore I discarded the remaining two and substituted three plants of one of the newer kinds.

I amused myself the other day, when housed by a cold snap, in figuring out a little problem in connection with the twenty-eight 1915 Hybrid Teas. As I could not put my hand on the record of all bloom given in 1916, I made a calculation on twenty-seven varieties of three each, or eighty-one plants. The number of blooms in 1916 was 2,466; for the ten years they have bloomed that would mean 24,660. Figuring the eighty-one roses to have cost \$1 each, we have an original outlay of \$81, or about three-tenths of a cent for each flower!

Add the health and pleasure promoted by reason of their care, and you will find the bloom an asset far beyond their original cost. When I consider the fact that these plants give promise of a continuity of bloom through future years, I stand up and exclaim, "God bless them!"

(Reprinted by permission from the 1925 American Rose Annual.
Mr. Egan grows Hybrid Tea Roses successfully in the severe climate
of northern Illinois.)

W. C. Egan

WHAT ROSES TO PLANT

The question of what Roses to plant is one of personal taste, but it is influenced by climate and local conditions. All roses do not thrive equally well in different regions. Tender species cannot endure northern winters without protection, and very hardy sorts are not always happy in the South. Nevertheless the popular Hybrid Teas and Hardy Climbers are successful almost everywhere.

Included in the following pages will be found certainly the largest collection of Rose varieties available anywhere in America, well-grown plants of which can be procured by our customers. To make proper consideration of this great list more easy, purchasers are recommended to read thoughtfully the following statements before completing their orders.

The Everblooming Roses, so called, include Hybrid Tea, Pernetiana, and Tea Roses, grouped in one alphabetical order but designated in their respective classes by suitable initials. These Roses give the widest range of beautiful flowers over the longest season, in the complete gamut of all colors yet known in the Rose. Most of them are fragrant. They are not all reliably hardy all over the United States, but if protected as recommended in this catalogue, they can be grown anywhere on the continent, even to and beyond the shores of Hudson Bay.

The special qualifications and origins relating to each of these classes included under the one head of "Everblooming" are given in following pages. It is here in point to commend them as suitable for gardens everywhere, because they provide within a few weeks after planting, and more or less frequently all through the growing season, the most beautiful Roses yet known to man.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are taller in growth and much hardier, although needing some protection in very severe climates, showing flowers of enormous size, the most brilliant colors, and the sweetest fragrance. They provide a most notable bloom crop in early summer, thereafter blooming but sparsely, if at all, in the fall, save for a few varieties that are continuous under good culture.

They flower only on last year's wood and must not be cut back as hard as the Hybrid Teas. They give best results the second year and thereafter, but seldom do much the first season.

Polyantha Roses follow, and might well be included with the Everbloomers, because they are constantly in flower all through the growing season. They are characterized by dwarf and compact habit and by their clustered flowers, which cover a wide range of color. They are best planted in front of other Everblooming Roses or Hybrid Perpetuals.

Hardy Climbing Roses include those of Multiflora and Wichuraiana parentage. The list here presented, much the largest published anywhere in America, provides a wide range of the most beautiful flowers, borne usually in one great burst in early summer. The plants are splendidly vigorous and can be used to cover gateways, porches, fences, pergolas, hedges, and trellises, to trail over banks, or as beautiful pillars in the garden. With a little training, they make admirable bushes in the shrubbery. For the most part they bloom but once, but at that time justify themselves as fully as any lilac or spirea.

Other Climbing Roses follow, including the climbing sports of the Hybrid Teas and similar forms, mostly not quite so hardy as those above mentioned and not providing the one wonderful burst of bloom in June, although blooming recurrently through the season. In suitable localities these Roses are of great value and beauty.

Austrian Brier Roses include several sorts of great hardiness, excellence, and unique beauty. These are taller in growth and require careful consideration in placing them.

Rugosa Roses and their hybrids provide distinct and beautiful foliage, with flowers of a wide range of beauty and fragrance, freely produced in early summer, and recurrently later, on plants of the most rampant vigor but not of climbing habit. These desirable Roses make good defensive hedges, may be trained to novel forms, and require more room and height than other Roses mentioned.

Hybrid Sweetbriers include improvements on the famous old Eglantine of Shakespeare. They are covered in early summer with a mass of exquisite single or semi-double blossoms and are primarily useful as bold and broad objects in the shrubbery.

Moss Roses belong with the Hybrid Perpetual Roses, being characterized by one blooming season and by their flowers of unique beauty, the buds showing the mossy covering which distinguishes them. They are ruggedly hardy.

Miscellaneous Roses, include some of the oldest forms known to cultivation, among the Damask, French, Provence, Cabbage, Bengal, and Bourbon types. These Roses also are generally best in shrubbery relationships, or as borders, or in beds in large Rose-gardens, or for particular purposes in the gardens of those who know them. They are for the most part completely hardy, long-lived, and enduring.

The Wild Roses or Rose Species are the natural American, European, Chinese and Japanese forms of the Rose, which have persisted for many centuries. All of them are beautiful, some are unique, and all may be placed advantageously in parks, in large shrubbery borders, or on large grounds where room can be given them.

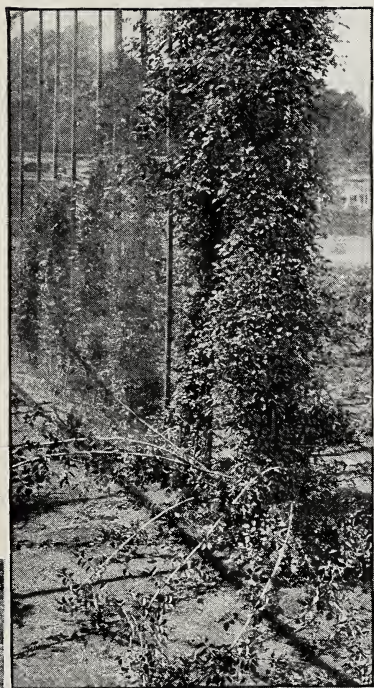
It should be noted that while we have explained here somewhat the particular uses of different classes of Roses, we mention in each department those most adapted for special uses and situations. We are always pleased to give further advice to inquirers.



Young plants of Mrs. George C. Thomas, showing their profuse blooming habit

HOW TO PRUNE HARDY CLIMBERS

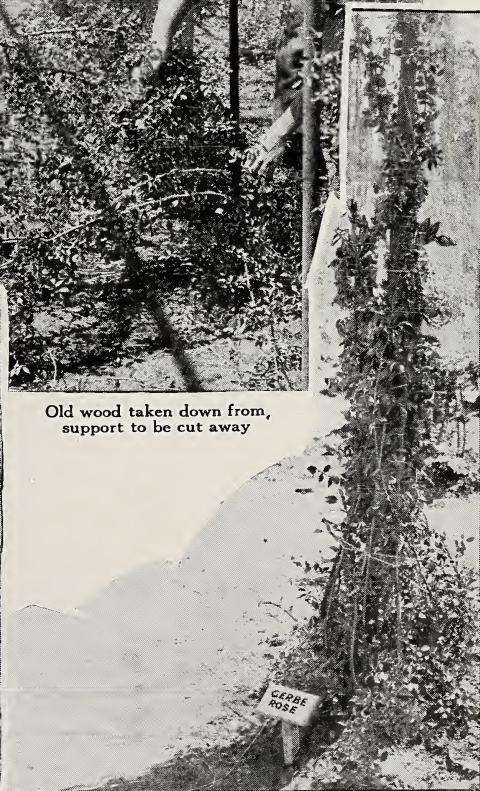
A hardy climbing Rose which has just bloomed, showing strong new shoots from the base



Old wood taken down from, support to be cut away



Old wood removed and the new canes ready to tie up
Shown upon a stake, but on a fence or trellis the canes would be spread over the space to be covered



Only new, this year's growth saved and tied up



1 Bloomfield Culmination
3 Bloomfield Mystery
6 Mrs. George C. Thomas

4 Bloomfield Fascination
(See opposite page for descriptions of these varieties)

2 Bloomfield Discovery
5 Bloomfield Dainty
7 Bloomfield Rocket

Novelties and New Roses

WE GROW, yearly, many scores of novelties and rare varieties from both American and foreign sources. The lists on this and the following pages comprise varieties which we have been able to accumulate in fair quantities. All of them are scarce. They are not offered as sure things but as novelties with which to adventure and experiment. The descriptions are the introducers' to which we have added our own observations. We call particular attention to the new Roses of Capt. George C. Thomas which promise much as strong-growing everblooming shrub Roses; but they must not be mistaken for bedding Roses or planted with Hybrid Teas.

CAPTAIN THOMAS' EVERBLOOMING SEMI-CLIMBING ROSES

All these Roses are \$2 each

BLOOMFIELD CULMINATION. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Long, pointed buds of medium size, opening to single flowers 4 inches across, of bright rose-pink with a light center and shining golden anthers; slight fragrance; produced singly or several together on stems of medium length and strength. Plant is of vigorous, semi-climbing habit, reaching 6 to 7 feet in Pennsylvania. It blooms throughout the whole season, a young plant producing 150 blooms. Winters well near Philadelphia.

BLOOMFIELD DAINTY. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Orange-yellow buds, stained with crimson, and medium-sized single flowers of clear canary-yellow, which changes slowly to deep cream, borne in fairly large clusters on a lusty, thorny plant growing 5 feet high or more. Foliage dark green, glossy and apparently resistant to disease. Blooms intermittently, young plants giving 70 blooms a season. Withstands fairly severe weather with only slight damage to the tips of its canes. Resembles a yellow Cherokee.

BLOOMFIELD DISCOVERY. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Coppery pink buds and single silvery pink flowers 3 inches in diameter, tinted a much darker shade of pink on the outside of the petals. It blooms in diffuse clusters throughout summer and fall. Plant grows 6 feet high, with good foliage, making an excellent pillar or hedge plant. Much more vigorous and floriferous in mild climates or the South.

BLOOMFIELD FASCINATION. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Smallish, double flowers about 1½ to 1¾ inches across, light chamois or canary-yellow, borne in loose clusters continuously from May to November. It is a half-climber, reaching 5 feet in Pennsylvania, but is much stronger in mild climates. Good foliage. Resembles an everblooming Banksia.

BLOOMFIELD MYSTERY. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Single, silvery pink flowers 2 inches across, with a slightly yellow tinge, borne freely throughout the season, young plants producing more than 100 flowers. Vigorous, healthy plant, growing 6 feet in Pennsylvania, and has so far been perfectly hardy.

BLOOMFIELD ROCKET. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Light reddish buds and bright pink single flowers 3 inches in diameter, borne singly and erect on the tips of stiff shoots, young plants giving 25 flowers in a season. Vigorous habit, growing to 8 feet or more when well established by several years' growth.

MRS. GEORGE C. THOMAS. (Capt. Thomas, 1921.) Orange buds, opening to light salmon-pink, semi-double flowers 2 to 2½ inches across, lighter in the center, suffused with a yellow glow. Blooms in diffuse clusters from June until late September. Plant about 8 feet high, and apparently hardy. Received American Rose Society's Gold Medal and the Gold Medal of the City of Portland in 1921.

NOVELTIES AND SCARCE VARIETIES—SEASON 1925-1926

All these Roses are \$2.50 each, except where otherwise noted

ADONIS. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Large, long buds, opening to massive blooms of ivory-cream, lightly shaded with lemon. Very double, with full, high centers, and fragrant. Grows compactly and flowers well throughout the season.

Most excellent for cutting and exhibition, being similar in color but larger and more impressive than the famous old Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Has not been very widely tested in America but is highly rated abroad. \$1.50 each.

ANGELE PERNET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) Brownish orange blooms of excellent shape, although only semi-double, and the color is well retained; some fragrance. Plant is of moderate, bushy growth and seems to be a steady bloomer. No disease noted.

A most attractive color, approaching very nearly that of the gladiolus Alice Tiplady, but darker. Not thoroughly tested. Rather delicate in growth but this may be caused by over-propagation. Bagatelle Gold Medal. \$3 each.

EMILE CHARLES. Per. (P. Bernaix, 1922.) Fiery red buds, shaded with golden yellow, and medium-sized flowers of superb coral-red, outer petals rosy pink tinted strawberry-red, with a flame-colored base. Growth vigorous; foliage ample; free flowering.

A more intensely colored descendant from Mme. Edouard Herriot, recommended abroad as an ideal Rose for massing and bedding.

EMMELINE. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1921.) Buds pure deep yellow, opening flowers lemon-yellow. Vigorous grower with fine foliage.

Described abroad as a garden and decorative Rose of great merit, being a hardy sort of really good constitution and exceedingly floriferous.

E. P. H. KINGMA. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Flower semi-double, deep apricot and orange-yellow. Growth vigorous, rather tall, and exceedingly floriferous.

A seedling from Mme. Edouard Herriot and

Duchess of Wellington, reported to be of a most wonderful color and somewhat better petalage than its parents. It is particularly beautiful in the half-opened bud.

FELICITY. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1919.) A beautiful shade of mallow-pink, shaded with cerise and cream; sweet-scented. Vigorous and very free flowering.

A new American Rose which is making its mark wherever it has been tried. \$1.50 each.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. HT. (P. J. Looymans & Co., 1922.) Long, pointed buds, resembling those of Sunburst, and large, fairly full flower of yellow, with vivid apricot tints, giving it a brilliant effect in the center. Growth strong, straight and bushy.

Recommended abroad for gardening and exhibition purposes. Here the very attractive flowers are pinkish buff, strongly suffused with yellow. They are perfectly formed, on fairly strong stems; attractive and pleasing when several days old; good foliage. \$1.50 each.

FLAMMENROSE. Per. (Türke, 1921.) Orange-yellow of an intense shade distinguishes this semi-double Rose, which is borne in sprays on long, strong stems by a very vigorous and healthy bush.

Another descendant of Mme. Edouard Herriot, reported to be a stronger grower and to bear yellower flowers. Recommended for bedding.

HÉLÈNE DUCHÉ. HT. (E. Buatois, 1920.) Flower soft rose, with silvery reflexes and border of petals carmine, very large and full. Vigorous growth.

Reputed to be a descendant of Mme. Caroline Testout, which puts it into excellent company.

INNOCENCE. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1921.) Very large, single, pure white flowers, with prominent orange-red stamens. The plant makes strong, upright growth, and bears dark, mildew-proof foliage.

Often 5 inches across and good when several days old. Certainly the most attractive single Rose, and will be wanted when known.

LODEWIJK OPDEBEEK. HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1921.) Ox-blood-red on front of petals, Tyrian rose on reverse, large, full, fragrant flowers.

A decorative Rose with short stems but astonishingly floriferous, and a striking color.

LOUISE JOLY. Per. (E. Buatois, 1923.) Elongated buds, opening well, coral-red shaded shrimp-pink and saffron; flower capucine-lake, shaded reddish salmon and orange-yellow, large, full, cupped. Vigorous growth and very floriferous.

Another seedling of Mme. Edouard Herriot, offering a fuller flower than the type and a marvelous assortment of colors.

MARTHA DREW. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1921.) Flower creamy white, with rosy center, beautifully pointed and carried upright; sweetly scented. Vigorous and free blooming.

A truly striking, distinct Rose. Fine for massing, bedding, and cutting purposes.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE. HT. (U. S. Cut-Flower Co., 1924.) Clear buff-yellow flowers, suffused with orange in the center; of medium size, well formed, double, and of some fragrance.

A sport of Ophelia, resembling that variety and Mme. Butterfly in all respects except color. Has been very successful as a florists' Rose and promises to do well in the garden, although we like Golden Ophelia better. \$1.50 each.

REV. WILLIAMSON. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) Long buds and large, full, globular coral-red flowers, shaded carmine. Vigorous spreading habit.

Especially desirable for its beautiful color, richer than that of many similar varieties.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Copper-red buds of great length, opening to golden yellow blooms stained outside with red, fully double (40 to 50 petals) and very large; fragrant. Strong, branching plant with healthy foliage.

A supremely gorgeous Rose, developing to surpassing magnificence of size, color, and fragrance in the cool weeks of autumn. A glorified Duchess of Wellington, with more petals, better shape, and deeper, richer color. We believe it should receive the popularity it really deserves. It is not always at its best in hot weather but its superb flowers in autumn more than compensate. Last year, in the middle of October, we observed flowers like Maréchal Niel in size but on good stems. Splendid foliage. See illustration opposite page 1.

SHOT SILK. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) Medium sized buds and flowers of coppery rose flushed and overshot with apricot and yellow; beautifully shaped in bud; opened flower cupped with slightly reflexed outer petals; richly perfumed. Growth rather moderate; a fair bloomer.

The extremely beautiful flowers are unique in color and intensely fragrant. So far it has not grown as vigorously as it ought, but possibly it will be better when once established in this country. Rare and promising.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS DENOYEL. HT. (C. Chambard, 1920.) Flower glistening crimson-red, tinted vermillion, of enormous size and cupped, with large, thick petals; sweetly perfumed. Growth very vigorous, upright, branching.

So vigorous that it is almost a pillar Rose. The dark scarlet blooms fade very little and are good in the hottest weather.

SOUVENIR DE GABRIEL LUIZET. HT. (J. Croibier & Son, 1922.) Bud sulphur-yellow slightly tinted salmon, passing to deeper yellow when opening and straw-yellow when fully expanded, very large, full, opening well. Growth vigorously erect.

Has petals of notable size and substance, and its strong stems make it an admirable Rose for cutting. Color is lighter here than described by the introducer, who calls it "A truly superb Rose which has created a sensation wherever it is seen."

SOUVENIR DE MME. BOULLET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) Flower large, full, dark yellow. A vigorous grower of high, spreading habit.

Color close to Lady Hillingdon and rather dwarf, although the introducer calls it "high."

SUBSTITUT JACQUES CHAPEL. HT. (P. Bernaix, 1922.) Flower of beautiful peach-blossom color, shaded with lemon-yellow at the base, border of petals purple-rose. Growth vigorous, erect, branching; very free flowering.

Interesting color combination, but has not been tested long enough in this country to determine its behavior under our conditions.

SUNSTAR. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.) The flowers are deep orange and yellow, edged, veined, and splashed crimson and vermillion. Flowers in great profusion continuously throughout the season. Very highly honey-perfumed.

Here the color is lemon-yellow, beautifully

edged and veined with rose. Petalage is very scant, but, nevertheless, one of the most attractive novelties of many seasons. A few years of acclimatization may give it fuller blooms and stronger growth, although it is most distinctly worth while if only one good flower came in a month. \$2 each.

WESTFIELD STAR. HT. (H. Morse & Sons, 1920.) A distinct, lemon-yellow sport from Ophelia, possessing all its excellent characteristics.

We are just about "fed up" with sports of Ophelia and Mme. Edouard Herriot, none of which are any better than the originals or much different, but if Westfield Star proves as satisfactory as the notices abroad claim it to be, there is room for it. The color here is more nearly paper-white, shaded cream.

NEW CLIMBING ROSES—SEASON 1925-1926

All these Roses are \$1 each, except where otherwise noted

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE. HW. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Small, dark velvety red flowers, with white centers and prominent yellow stamens, produced in good-sized clusters along the entire branch. Very free-flowering habit and very hardy. Vigorous grower; dark green, healthy foliage.

The flowers are as dark or darker than those of the famous Dr. Huey, but single and much smaller, almost like a clematis. The plant is one of the most vigorous climbers we know, and the foliage appears to be immune to disease. It approaches the Hiawatha type but has better foliage. Flowers in June only. \$2 each.

CLIMBING TRIOMPHE ORLÉANAIS. Cl.Poly. (E. Turbat & Co., 1922.) A sport of Triomphe Orléonais, with all the qualities of that variety but the bright cherry-red flowers are somewhat larger. Vigorous and truly perpetual flowering.

A very promising climbing Polyantha which is very highly thought of abroad and offers much in the way of the everblooming hardy climber which has been so long wanted, although it should not be grown in cold climates without protection until its hardiness is proved.

DAME BLANCHE. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1923.) Very large, single flowers of greenish, water-white, with prominent yellow stamens. Vigorous.

Very early flowering and the lasting blooms are in bouquets of about ten. Very novel and different for a white climber.

MADELEINE LEMAIRE. HW. (A. Nonin, 1923.) Semi-double flowers of Nilson-pink, striped and veined with crimson and carmine, paling to lighter pink, borne in clusters of 50 to 60. Extremely vigorous, with glistening green and spiny canes, and large, normal green foliage. Hardy and resistant to disease.

Unusually well recommended abroad, but, of course, has not had time to establish itself in this country and prove what it can do. We are awaiting another year's growth with interest.

MME. VICTOR LOTTIN. HW. (V. Lottin, 1921.) Lovely dark red flowers with crimson shadings. A good grower and very floriferous.

Flowers are like Excelsa but darker and closer together. Blooms about a month before Excelsa.

PAPA ROUILLARD. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1923.) Bright carmine, blooming in long sprays of 15 to 25 large, full flowers. Very vigorous, with green, almost thornless, canes and excellent foliage. Blooms very late, through a long season.

STAR OF PERSIA. Foetida Hybrid. (J. H. Pemberton, 1919.) Semi-double, bright yellow flowers about 3 inches across, borne in big, loose sprays. Growth vigorous (about 8 to 10 feet), with dark, characteristic foliage. No disease has been seen upon it.

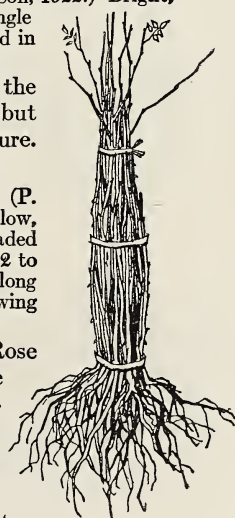
A very splendid novelty, tending to be a hardy yellow climber. The color does not fade and the flower-trusses last several weeks. A pillar of it is a marvelously beautiful shower of brilliant yellow bloom in its season, and its respectable foliage is attractive when it is out of flower. \$2 each. See illustration opposite page 48.

THE BEACON. HW. (W. Paul & Son, 1922.) Bright, fiery red with white eye, single and semi-double flowers produced in large clusters. Handsome foliage.

Attractive flowers after the fashion of American Pillar, but darker red and of better texture. Very promising Pillar Rose.

VON SCHARNHORST. Cl.Per. (P. Lambert, 1921.) Buds light yellow, opening to cream-white flowers shaded light yellow toward center, from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, borne along the entire branch. Strong-growing and exceedingly floriferous.

A wonderful new Pillar Rose which sometimes blooms in the fall when conditions are favorable. Very effective. \$2 each.



Bundle of Roses as usually received from the nursery

NEW POLYANTHA ROSES—SEASON 1925-1926

All these Roses are \$1.50 each

BÉBÉ BLANC. (E. Turbat & Co., 1922.) Pure white, double flowers, borne very profusely in immense bouquets throughout the season.

Not sufficiently tested but looks as if it will be a good white border Rose. Medium growth.

FRAU RUDOLF SCHMIDT. (J. C. Schmidt, 1919.) Garnet-red, semi-double flowers, borne in compact clusters. Plant profuse in bloom, erect in growth.

A Rose of the Jessie type, but darker in color and perhaps better in the individual flowers.

LADY READING. (Van Herk, 1921.) Bright red flowers in large clusters, the individual blooms rather large, fairly full, with a faint perfume. Vigorous growth, bushy, and very floriferous.

Very similar to Ellen Poulsen but of a true red color. Especially recommended for bedding.

LA ROSEE. (E. Turbat & Co., 1920.) Sulphur-yellow buds and flowers changing to tender pink when expanded in corymbs of 25 to 30. Growth vigorous, with strong disease-resisting foliage and profuse bloom.

Quite different from the ordinary Polyantha type. Rather interesting but we should like to see better flowers, which it will doubtless produce when it has become better established.

RUDOLF KLUIS. (Kluis & Koning, 1921.) Vermilion buds and flowers in large clusters. Strong bushy growth and a constant blooming habit.

It came out the same year and seems to be identical with Lady Reading, although a year or two's growth may establish it so that it will show distinct differences.

NEW ROSES—SEASON 1924-1925

All these Roses are \$1.50 each, except where otherwise noted

AMELIE DE BETHUNE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923.) Very large, globular flowers of coral-red, shaded with crimson, double and moderately fragrant. Erect, bushy growth, bearing abundant foliage and a wealth of bloom.

A very interesting new sort resembling Mme. Edouard Herriot somewhat, with a better shaped flower and more petals. Color more pink than red.

ARGENTINE CRAMON. HT. (C. Chambard, 1915.) Very large, double blooms, shading from pure white at base of outer petals to rose at the tips, and deepening to clear salmon in the center. Not notably fragrant. Good growth and attractive foliage.

A splendid Rose which ought to become better known. It has excellent bedding qualities and is of special value for cut-flowers, particularly in the bud state when it is most distinct and attractive.

ARIEL. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Large, globular flowers of orange-flame and yellow, shaded with crimson at center and on outside of buds, quite fragrant. Plant generally vigorous, upright, and free flowering, with foliage which does not mildew under ordinary conditions.

Not so vigorous in growth as Independence Day. The early flowers are a little better but in late summer Independence Day seems superior. The sturdy plant blooms in great bursts of color, making a splendid decorative sort.

BARONNE CHARLES D'HUART. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1910.) Delightfully formed flowers of light rose with white and lilac shading; no fragrance. Plant upright, vigorous, and free flowering.

A charming old Rose which deserves to be better known. Still a novelty in America.

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922.) Copper-red buds, opening to semi-double (17 petals) flowers of above average size; brilliant orange-carmine on outer surface of petals, showing light salmon reflexes; spicy fragrance. Strong-growing, persistent-blooming, and healthy.

At a distance the color effect is that of an exceptionally good Jonkheer J. L. Mock. One of the most promising new Roses, extremely well liked both here and abroad. Undoubtedly will be very popular when better known.

BIANCA. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1913.) Long-pointed buds, opening to pale peach-blossom flowers tinted with deeper pink and violet, center shaded rose. The plant is a moderate grower with average foliage.

A very attractive Rose, practically unknown in America, although generally admired abroad.

CAPTAIN KILBEE-STUART. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922.) Dark crimson, shaded with vermilion; very massive, large-petaled blooms, and richly fragrant. Moderate growth and bloom.

An imposing, well-built flower on the order of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Distinct. \$2 each.

CORNELIS TIMMERMANS. HT. (J. Timmermans, 1919.) Soft pink blooms with rounded petals shading to yellow at the edges; mildly fragrant. Tall, bushy plants, free flowering and usually healthy.

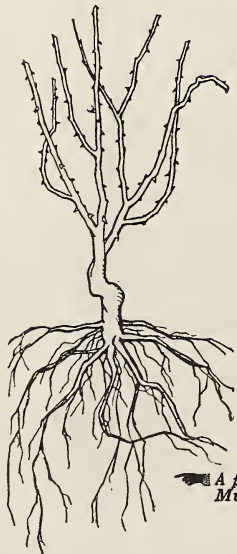
A novel Rose which is not fully double but it opens without balling and is very decorative.

COURTNEY PAGE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) Scarlet-crimson blooms, overlaid with a velvety sheen, perfectly formed, fully double, and powerfully fragrant. The bush makes fairly good growth.

Marvelously fine at times but, like all dark crimson Roses, a little variable in hue. The plant could be stronger.

DERNBURG. HT. (Dr. Krüger, 1917.) Large, well-formed flowers of bright rose, shaded with coral-red and yellow; bushy and free-flowering plant.

Recommended abroad as a fine cutting and bedding Rose. Rare in this country. \$2 each.



A plant taken from the bundle.
Must be pruned before planting

DR. JOSEPH DREW. HT. (C. Page, 1918.) Salmon-yellow flowers, warmly suffused with pink, large, shapely, and sweetly fragrant. Plant quite robust, free flowering, and hardy.

Descended from the exquisite Mme. Melanie Soupert which it resembles in color and shape of flower, but of stronger, stiffer growth. \$2 each.

EARL HAIG. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.) Full, well-modeled blooms of dark crimson-red; refreshingly fragrant. Plant sturdily upright and free flowering.

Described as brick-red abroad, but crimson here under field conditions. \$2 each.

EDGAR M. BURNETT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1914.) A very large and fully double Rose, dark pink in center, shading to pale flesh on the outer petals; moderately fragrant. A strong, upright plant.

A fine cutting flower and the bush shows unusual resistance to foliage troubles, making a satisfactory garden plant when out of bloom. Not new, but has always been rather scarce. \$1 each.

ELEANOR HENNING. HT. (W. Easlea, 1920.) Long, shapely buds and blooms of lovely salmon-pink, freely borne on wiry stems by energetic plants.

Much liked for cutting in the bud state. The petals are very long. \$2 each.

ETIENNE REBEILLARD. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) Flesh-pink, semi-double flowers of medium size, with a golden suffusion over all; slightly fragrant. Vigorous plant and foliage.

A decorative garden Rose of radiant color and blessed with attractive and enduring foliage.

GEISHA. HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1920.) Orange-yellow buds, stained with garnet, opening to semi-double, orange blooms which become golden yellow with age. A vigorous, free-flowering bush with foliage better than most yellow Roses of similar type.

An orange-yellow sport from Mme. Edouard Herriot, possessing most of the characteristics of that splendid old sort but differing in color. Recommended as a bright bedding Rose wherever Herriot is known to succeed.

HAWLMARK CRIMSON. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1920.) Pointed buds of intense crimson, with vivid maroon markings, opening to crimson-scarlet, almost single blooms of excellent form with penetrating fragrance. Plant low-branching and moderately vigorous, blooming quite freely.

A decorative Rose of the Red-Letter Day, K. of K. and Col. Oswald Fitzgerald type, and seems to be a decided advance. Growth is not so rampant as Red-Letter Day, but the flowers are much larger and more enduring. We consider it one of the most promising novelties and predict that it will be very popular.

HORTULANUS FIET. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Very large, graceful flowers of deep ochre-yellow, with a distinct perfume.

Our admiration for this Rose has steadily increased from season to season. We believe it has a future.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1923.) A firm-petaled bloom of dark, shining rose-pink, shaded lighter on reverse of petals; fragrant.

A promising new Rose from the Pacific Northwest which is rapidly becoming popular.

JOHANNES TROJAN. HT. (H. Kiese & Co., 1915.) Fiery red buds and crimson blooms which are semi-double and fragrant. Plant very vigorous.

Similar to Grüss an Teplitz in habit, but taller and not so free flowering. Color is different.

JUSTIZRAT DR. HESSERT. HT. (P. Lambert, 1918.) Carmine-red buds and medium-sized, fragrant flowers of salmon-pink, shaded red and yellow, borne in trusses on a strong, everblooming bush.

A new kind of Rose, combining General MacArthur and Tip-Top, producing fine clusters of blooms for cutting on long, stiff stems.

LADY CRAIG. HT. (H. Dickson, 1921.) Perfectly formed, tapered buds of yellow-cream, opening slowly into exquisite creamy blooms tinted yellow in the center. Plant of moderate growth.

Most beautiful in bud and half open, of distinct and admirable form; stems slender. \$2 each.

LORD CHARLEMONT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) Deep crimson, well-formed, high-centered and fragrant blooms. Moderately bushy plant.

One of the most promising of the new reds which have any pretensions to form. \$2.50 each.

MABEL MORSE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) Clear, unstained yellow buds and well-shaped, fragrant flowers. Spreading, bushy growth and liberal bloom. Foliage remarkable for its beauty and resistance to disease.

With Mrs. Beckwith, a serious rival of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet for first place among the new, pure yellow Roses, but Mrs. Beckwith may have better foliage.

MAMA LAMESCH. HT. (P. Lambert, 1922.) Large, well-poised blooms of orange-rose with a touch of Herriot color at center; slightly fragrant. Very upright and stiff growth. Foliage glossy and seldom troubled by disease. A moderate bloomer.

The color here is a more pronounced salmon-pink. Flower-stem rigid, supporting the massive bloom without bending. A new pink Rose of the better sort, with plenty of firm, well-placed petals of fine substance. \$2 each.

MINNIE SAUNDERS. HT. (Elisha J. Hicks, 1921.) A dazzling, bright scarlet flower of open, semi-double form and slight fragrance. Plant vigorous, branching, with average foliage and very free flowering.

A little-known decorative sort of merit because of the freedom with which its brilliant flowers are produced. \$2 each.

MME. POINCARÉ. HT. (M. Graver-eaux, 1919.) Pale pink and salmon, deepening to yellow at center of the well-shaped, graceful flowers; not very fragrant. Plant is moderately strong, with good foliage and an excellent continuous blooming habit.

Resembles Mrs. Aaron Ward in form and color shading, but wholly



different in growth. The correct name of this variety is *La Rose de la Mme. Raymond Poincaré* which is unreasonable. Usage has sanctioned the shorter form.

MRS. ALFRED TATE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1909.) Coppery salmon buds and flowers, shaded with fawn; very fragrant. A vigorous garden Rose.

A bright, half-double flower of much charm, which ought to be better known.

MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1920.) Pale, creamy or pure white blooms of enormous size, faultless form, and some fragrance. Strong stems and of fairly free-blooming habit.

Perfect flowers 8 inches in diameter have been reported.

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMSON. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) Clear shell-pink blooms without shading, large, full of petals and exquisitely formed, with some fragrance. Plant vigorously branching and fairly continuous in bloom throughout the season. Handsome dark green foliage which is well-retained.

Here the color is lighter than the "Enchantress pink" ascribed to it by the introducer but nevertheless attractive. Its chief defect is its slender flower-stem which is not always strong enough to support the heavy flowers. \$2 each.

MRS. J. C. AINSWORTH. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1918.) Pale pink, shaded mauve and white, well formed and fragrant. Plant fairly strong and free in bloom.

A Rose from the Pacific Northwest. Does well there and should be widely tested. \$1 each.

MRS. PRENTISS NICHOLS. HT. (R. Scott & Sons, 1923.) Massive blooms of dark pink; moderately fragrant. Stiff, robust growth, splendid foliage, and fairly free flowering.

It is one of the most interesting of new American Roses. Foliage is superb; flowers imposing. \$1 each.

MRS. S. T. WRIGHT. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) Half-double flowers of old-gold and pink; slightly fragrant. Erect growth; liberal in bloom.

A sport from Harry Kirk, with more intense coloring. Hardy for a Tea Rose.

PAX LABOR. HT. (C. Chambard, 1918.) Very double (50 petals), pale yellow blooms, deeper center. Vigorous, erect growth, and holds foliage well; fairly free flowering.

Lighter color, stiffer growth than *Eldorado*, which it resembles somewhat.

PORTIA. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Nasturtium-red, well-formed flowers, paling to pink with age; some fragrance. Moderate growth, foliage good.

A decorative Rose with better petalage and more constant color than most. \$2 each.

PUCK. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Dark, velvety carmine blooms of splendid shape and fragrance. Moderate, branching growth and very floriferous.

A richly colored garden Rose which is beautiful for cutting in the bud state. \$2 each.

SENSATION. HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1922.) Enormous scarlet-crimson blooms of fine deep form, double—30 to 35 petals of great size and substance; very sweetly scented. Plant is strong and very active in sending up new blooming shoots.

A superlatively beautiful florists' Rose which is superb in the garden at times. Under unfavorable conditions the blooms are ill-shaped, and purple petals appear among the red ones. In autumn, splendid blackish red.

SOUVENIR DE CHARLES LAEMMEL. Per. (F. Gillot, 1919.) Clear yellow, very double blooms, streaked with orange and pink; intensely fragrant. Strong growth; liberal bloom.

Offspring of Frau Karl Druschki and *Soleil d'Or*, which promises a very great deal. \$2 each.

SOUVENIR DE MARQUES LOUREIRO. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1912.) Light red flowers, shading to rose, with yellow and purple tints, large, fairly full, and pointed. Vigorous, branching, and free flowering.

A Rose of charming and variable color, recommended especially for garden culture in the cities, and also fairly good for cutting. \$2 each.

SOUVENIR DE MME. AUGUSTINE GILLOT. Per. (F. Gillot, 1920.) Salmon-flesh and yellow flowers of large size and fragrant. Very vigorous growth and liberal bloom.

From Frau Karl Druschki and the *Lyon Rose* which is a very interesting combination. \$2 each.

THERESE ZEIMET LAMBERT. HT. (P. Lambert, 1922.) Long-pointed buds and high-centered flowers of deep rose-pink on yellow ground; fragrant. Plant upright, sturdy; foliage dark green and healthy.

Unusually attractive in form and color, with long stems suitable for cutting. A descendant of Mrs. Aaron Ward and *Richmond*. \$2 each.

VICOMTE MAURICE DE MELLON. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1921.) Large, deep-petaled flowers of apricot and salmon, with yellow and copper tints. Vigorous and branching.

Opens well at all times. Reported to be good for cut-flowers and garden decoration. \$2 each.

VICTORY. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1920.) High-centered flowers with reflexed outer petals and almost perfect outline, dark red on glowing scarlet-crimson; moderately fragrant. Fine habit, with long, stout stems, average foliage, and good blooming qualities.

Like most reds, it is better for shade in hot, dry weather, and the blooms make up in quality what is lacking in quantity. A Rose whose great beauty overbalances its minor defects. \$2 each.

W. E. WALLACE. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) Large, globular buds and blooms of light creamy yellow, perfectly shaped, very double, of splendid substance, and sweet-scented. Sturdy, short-jointed growth of upright habit; excellent foliage and good blooming qualities.

One of the most promising of the new light yellows distinct from the *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet* group. The color fades a good deal by the second day, but it is attractive at all stages. We like it.



TEA, HYBRID TEA AND PERNETIANA ROSES

THE so-called Everblooming Roses comprise the Hybrid Teas (designated HT.) and the Teas (T.). They do not bloom all the time, but if kept healthy and growing steadily, one crop of flowers succeeds another at brief intervals.

These are the most popular and useful of all Roses, supplying flowers of beautiful form, fragrance and color. They are hardy over almost all parts of the United States and Canada, but must have suitable protection in climates subject to zero weather, or worse.

The Pernetianas are included with the Hybrid Teas because it is impossible to separate the newer varieties. A few of the older kinds are marked (Per.).

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where otherwise noted

ADMIRAL WARD. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1915.) Blackish buds, opening slowly to large, superbly formed blooms of good crimson-red; very fragrant. Grows moderately and blooms best in autumn.

Desirable in collections of beautiful Roses. It specializes in producing a fair quantity of excellent blooms rather than many indifferent ones.

ADONIS. HT. See page 5.

ALADDIN. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1917.) Medium-sized, globular buds of copper-yellow; open flowers almost single, rich orange-yellow paling as the flowers age; some fragrance. Strong, branching growth, blooming in diffuse clusters; resistant to disease.

An almost single Rose of undoubted merit for garden decoration. The flower is reminiscent of Harry Kirk, but smaller and more intensely yellow. Early bloom excellent, fine in autumn, but summer bloom not so good.

ALEXANDER EMSLIE. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1918.) A ruby-crimson flower of moderate size, globular shape, and delicious fragrance. The plant grows freely under most conditions and blooms well; foliage dark and apparently quite resistant to disease.

A good Rose practically unknown in this country, although its clear ruby color should commend it for more extensive planting. Valuable chiefly for garden decoration but when disbudded will produce large and perfect blooms. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 13.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.) Pale lemon-yellow deepening in the center of its perfectly formed fragrant flowers. Moderate growth and bloom.

One of the hardiest and most beautiful Tea Roses; best in autumn.

ALFRED W. MELLERSH. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1918.) Handsome buds and light salmon blooms of good size, tinted pink and shaded amber-yellow in center. Vigorous growth; compact habit; exceedingly free flowering and appears to be very hardy.

A standard English sort, highly recommended abroad for massing, which has been overlooked in America. Should be more widely planted because of its blooming qualities, distinct color, and large, well-shaped blooms. See illustration opposite page 13.

AMALIE DE GREIFF. HT. (P. Lambert, 1912.) Ovoid buds of brick-rose, and large, well-formed, globular flowers of fine substance and petalage, paling as they open to light shell or salmon-pink, deeper in center. Grows well and blooms steadily throughout most of the season.

Foliage is soft and little bothered by disease. A most attractive Rose whose unusual color ought to win it a place in all good collections.

AMELIE DE BETHUNE. HT. See page 8.

AMERICA (Hill's America). HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1921.) Fine, light pink blooms of exquisite form and heavy substance; fragrant. Growth fair; foliage good.

A greenhouse or florists' Rose which has not been an unqualified success in gardens. Very close to Columbia, with almost all the virtues and faults of that standard variety. \$1.50 each.

ANGELE PERNET. HT. See page 5.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1895.) Pale, silvery pink, often shaded lilac, with a touch of yellow at the base; opens flat; double to center; medium size; fragrant. Erect, moderate growth; foliage small, dark; free blooming spring and fall; extremely hardy.

A favorite Rose for many years, equally attractive in bud and open flower. It seldom mildews, but black-spots easily. Midsummer bloom shy. Valuable for cool regions and gardens where mildew is prevalent.

ARGENTINE CRAMON. HT. See page 8.

ARIEL. HT. See page 8.

ARTHUR R. GOODWIN. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1909.) Copper-orange buds and very double, orange-pink blooms with rich fragrance. Growth spreading and prickly; very free flowering; leaves dark, glossy; rather tender.

Very beautiful buds and flowers of remarkable color. Excellent for bedding; black-spots easily and needs extra protection in severe climates. \$1.50 each.

ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) Bronzy apricot paling to salmon at edges; some fragrance. Dwarf, upright growth; foliage glossy; blooms steadily.

Extremely beautiful for massing, and enthusiastically praised by everyone who has thoroughly tested it. \$2 each.

AUGUSTINE GUINOISSEAU. HT. (Guinoisseau, 1889.) Very double blooms of pure white, with a flush of pinkish fawn at center; very fragrant. Strong-growing; moderately free flowering and both hardy and resistant to disease.

A sport of the famous *La France* which it resembles in all but color. Buds may ball in extremely unfavorable weather.

AUGUSTUS HARTMANN. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1914.) Stunning light red, tending toward vermillion. Double, well-formed flowers; fragrant. Grows moderately and blooms fairly well.

Very hot weather spoils the color of this Rose but it compensates in cooler seasons.

BARONNE CHARLES D'HUART. HT. See page 8.

BEAUTE DE LYON. Per. (Pernet-Ducher, 1910.) Copper-yellow buds and fragrant flowers of strong orange. Hybrid Perpetual habit; black-spots; early bloom liberal, with a few flowers thereafter.

A variety for those who appreciate unique beauty and take pains to get it.

BENEDICTE SEGUIN. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1918.) Large, highly colored buds and reddish apricot blooms; semi-double; fragrant. Grows vigorously.

Especially attractive in bud; resistant to disease and a fine autumn bloomer. \$1.50 each.

BESSIE BROWN. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1899.) Massive, very double blooms of very light flesh-color; some fragrance. Moderate growth and bloom.

Buds often ball, but worth striving for. Not a strong plant, its energies going into its enormous flowers which are prized for remarkable beauty.

BETTY. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.) Coppery pink buds of exquisite form, opening to large, rather shapeless, pale buff-pink flowers with little fragrance. Strong branching growth with large, glossy foliage; an excellent bloomer and reliably hardy.

Betty's glorious buds have never been surpassed and have made it a steady favorite. The long stems are wiry and strong but extreme heat weakens them. Scarcely ever troubled by disease. See illustration opposite page 13.

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. See page 8.

BIANCA. HT. See page 8.

BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE. HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) Small buds, opening to light salmon-pink flowers, shading to soft silvery flesh-color. Growth is strong; flower-stems good; foliage almost perfect.

Somewhat resembles *Cécile Brunner* in general appearance but larger in growth and blooms are better. A decorative Rose growing 3 feet high or more. Resistant to mildew and black-spot.

BLOOMFIELD PROGRESS. HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) Imposing buds, opening to crimson-scarlet blooms of fine form and strong fragrance which last well when cut. Growth is moderately strong; foliage fine, resistant to disease; free flowering, and hardy.

Both brighter and darker than *General MacArthur*, with fuller and more lasting flowers. Has not been widely planted because the stock has been very scarce, but it promises to be a most excellent crimson garden Rose.

BRITISH QUEEN. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1912.) Pinkish buds and white flowers of magnificent form; fragrant. Low and branching growth.

Extremely beautiful, but likely to hang its head in unfavorable weather. A connoisseur's Rose.

BURGEMEESTER SANDBERG. HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1919.) Globular buds, opening to large, cupped blooms of silver-pink, heavily shaded coral-rose; very double and slightly fragrant. Growth strong and bushy; foliage large; remarkably free blooming for such a large-flowered variety.

Beautiful both in bud and open flower. Possibly an improvement on the fine old *Lady Alice Stanley* in flower and blooming. Ought to become very popular for cutting and bedding when better known. \$1.50 each.

CAPITAINE GEORGES DESSIRIER. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) Large buds and very double dark crimson blooms of notable fire and fragrance. Bushy plant with shining foliage and liberal blooming qualities.

Similar to, and an improvement on, *Chateau de Clos Vougeot* in habit and growth. Not quite so dark, but very lovely. \$1.50 each.

CAPTAIN F. BALD. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1919.) Black buds and velvety crimson flowers of fine incurved form with large, tulip-like petals; slightly fragrant. Moderate, upright growth with light green somewhat crinkled foliage; fine autumn bloomer.

This is, no doubt, one of the best of the recently introduced Roses. It blooms continuously, increasing its flowers in quantity and quality toward fall, producing an abundance of bloom throughout the season. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 24.

CAPTAIN KILBEE-STUART. HT. See page 8.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. HT. (H. Dickson, 1919.) Fine, long-pointed buds opening to large, loosely formed flowers of striking crimson-scarlet; slightly fragrant. Strong, branching growth and an abundance of healthy foliage.

A particularly fine red garden Rose with great depth of petals and clear, unfading color. Exceptionally good growth; free from disease. See illustration opposite page 12.

CHARMING. HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1921.) Slender, pointed buds opening to rather semi-double flowers of coral-rose and salmon; slightly fragrant. Growth vigorous, spreading; blooms profusely over a long season.

A promising decorative Rose for bedding; not yet widely tested in this country. It seems very resistant to disease. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 24.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1908.) Glowing red blooms, deeply shaded black and scarlet; very double; intensely fragrant. Low, branching growth; fair foliage. Steady, but not profusely blooming; very hardy.

Splendid flowers of the darkest and richest color known in Roses, but the plant is almost always sprawling and ungainly. See illustration opposite page 12.



1 Chateau de Clos Vougeot

2 Edel

3 President Wilson

4 Charles K. Douglas



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Killarney Queen | 2 Golden Emblem | 3 Janet | 4 George C. Waud |
| 5 Alfred W. Mellersh | 6 Alexander Emslie | 7 Betty | 8 W. Freeland Kendrick |
| 9 Donald MacDonald | 10 Duchess of Wellington | 11 Colonel Leclerc | 12 Dean Hole |
| 13 Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria | 14 Florence Pemberton | 15 General MacArthur | 16 Emma Wright |
| 17 Francis Scott Key | 18 Jonkheer J. L. Mock | 19 Gruss an Aachen | 20 Etoile de France |

CHEERFUL. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1915.) Shining pink, illumined with orange and yellow; large, not very double blooms of slight fragrance. Vigorously dwarf; free blooming in spring and fall.

A very bright color, softening to exquisite pink as it ages. Few Roses are so distinct and interesting in form, which is like a half-double peony. Very lovely.

CHRISSIE MACKELLAR. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1913.) Pretty, rose-orange buds and nearly single, orange-pink flowers; sweetly fragrant. Bush extremely vigorous, branching, and profuse in bloom with unusually good foliage.

A decorative Rose of the general type of Mrs. A. R. Waddell, with small flowers, stiffer growth, and a better blooming habit.

CHRISTINE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1918.) Clean, bright yellow, medium-sized blooms borne on a low, branching plant, almost always in bloom.

Nearly unique among unfading yellow Roses, for its healthy foliage and reliable blooming qualities. \$1.50 each.

CLARICE GOODACRE. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.) Yellow buds and fine, high-pointed flowers of creamy white, zoned with pale buff. Strong, robust growth with leathery foliage and fair blooming qualities.

A Rose of exquisitely perfect form, with stiff petals, unique color, and rigid stems. Orange-blossom perfume. Should be more widely planted.

CLEVELAND. HT. (H. Dickson, 1916.) Very large, full flowers of old-rose and copper, gleaming with yellow at base of petals, moderately fragrant, borne singly on plants which are not always strong.

A flower of great beauty and the plants are fairly good, with attractive foliage of average quality.

COLONEL LECLERC. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1909.) Large, globular buds, opening to well-formed, sweetly perfumed flowers of light crimson, freely produced throughout the entire season on vigorous, upright plants. While not especially subject to disease, it needs usual protection.

Remarkable for its free-flowering habit, which makes it valuable for garden use. The color is not always good, becoming more or less pink in hot weather; otherwise well adapted to American conditions. See illustration opposite page 13.

COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.) Fine, double blooms of dark velvety crimson, which are produced freely by strong, healthy plants.

Notable for liberal bloom and freedom from disease. It has little or no fragrance.

COLUMBIA. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1917.) Lively, bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong, stiff petals, deepening in color as they expand. Free flowering, good growth, and healthy foliage.

The popularity of this Rose as a florists' flower has given it somewhat undeserved prominence in gardens. When conditions are just right, it

is extremely good, but more often the buds and blooms are malformed and blotchy. Shade, water, and heavy feeding help it. We forgive its failings in summer, however, for the beautiful blooms it produces in the fall.

COMMANDANT L. BARTRE. HT. (A. Schwartz, 1919.) Light carmine-red, cup-shaped flowers, full, crinkled in center, fairly large, extremely fragrant. Growth strong and branching; foliage dark; free blooming and hardy.

Much like old-fashioned Roses in form, with the same rich and satisfying fragrance. Color is rather weak outdoors but quite attractive when flower is cut in bud. A splendid, overlooked bedding variety, commendable for its most excellent growth, blooming, and delicious perfume. \$1.50 each.

COMTE G. DE ROCHEMUR. HT. (A. Schwartz, 1912.) Bright scarlet and vermilion double flowers of excellent form and large size, with particularly fine perfume. Unusually prolific, of good, strong growth, and not especially subject to the usual Rose diseases.

Extraordinary blooming qualities for a red Rose of so fine form. Color is darker than General MacArthur, and it does not bleach so badly in hot weather, although it blues to some extent.

COMTESSE DE CASSAGNE. HT. (M. Guillot, 1919.) Outside petals ivory-yellow, inside coppery pink; scented, very double flowers. Plant vigorous and a steady bloomer.

An attractive Rose of variable color, often clear yellow. Petals wide and well shaped.

CONSTANCE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1915.) Orange buds, streaked crimson, and medium globular flowers of pure yellow which lasts well. Plant dwarfish and not reliably hardy.

Splendid yellow—once the best Rose of its color, and has few equals now. Good in favorable locations and with special care. Needs protection from black-spot.

CONSTANCE CASSON. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1920.) A very large pink and yellow flower, marked and shaded with apricot, gold, and copper. Many petals, good substance, and fragrant. A stout, dwarf plant, free flowering and quite healthy.

Much like Gorgeous, with heavier petals and more enduring color. A highly tinted garden Rose with some value for cutting. Seldom mildews and seems very resistant to black-spot for a Rose of this type. \$1.50 each.

CORNELIS TIMMERMANS. HT. See page 8.

COURTNEY PAGE. HT. See page 8.

CRIMSON CHAMPION. HT. (J. Cook, 1916.) Large, cup-like, semi-double blooms of lustrous mahogany-red. Plant is dwarf and particularly free from disease.

A most unusual Rose of unfading color, but without scent. Its greatest drawback is its very slight growth—scarcely strong enough to support the flowers.

CRIMSON CHATENAY. HT. (H. Merryweather & Sons, 1915.) Bright crimson blooms of decorative quality, very fragrant, borne on a moderately vigorous bush of upright growth with good foliage and quite hardy.

A seedling of Mme. Abel Chatenay which it somewhat resembles in form and habit. Lasts well when cut.

CRIMSON EMBLEM. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1916.) Bright red, semi-double blooms, borne in large trusses on a tall-growing, very vigorous plant.

Flowers are thin, but very freely produced; foliage needs protection from black-spot.

CRIMSON QUEEN. HT. (A. Montgomery, Jr., 1912.) Slender, delicately pointed buds, opening to well-shaped blooms of rich crimson which show center when fully open, very fragrant, and freely produced on upright, vigorous canes with good foliage.

A florists' Rose of the General MacArthur type which has found a place in the garden. Color blues outdoors, but holds better when cut as a bud, making quite a satisfactory flower for indoor decoration.

CRUSADER. HT. (Montgomery Co., Inc., 1920.) A fine crimson Rose of massive form, with a firm, pointed center; almost scentless. Blooms borne singly on stiff stems; plant of moderate growth with splendid foliage.

Another florists' Rose whose color fades somewhat in the garden. Fine for cutting because of its strong stems and lasting quality. In the fall, flowers are perfect and color does not fade as in midsummer.

C. V. HAWORTH. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.) Blackish scarlet, well-formed blooms, deliciously perfumed, borne very freely by dwarf wiry plants. Foliage seldom troubled by disease.

Needs severe disbudding to produce perfect flowers. Color holds well in bud, but fades rapidly when flower is expanded.

DEAN HOLE. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.) A large, silvery carmine flower of splendid shape, with light salmon shading; very fragrant. Plant is moderately vigorous, only a fair bloomer, and foliage is not always of the best.

A Rose whose name and exquisite form have saved it from extinction. Color is frequently off-shade, and it needs special protection against its enemies. Ranks high for exhibition purposes. See illustration opposite page 13.

DERNBURG. HT. See page 8.

DIANA. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Silvery flesh-color combined with lemon and cream in the most exquisite shades. Flowers very large and double, of faultless form, with petals of firm texture. Upright habit with healthy and abundant foliage.

Remarkably beautiful in color, recalling the silvery old Souvenir de la Malmaison although of more modern form. Opens well in almost all weathers and exceptionally well in autumn. \$1.50 each.

DIADEM. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) A large, fragrant, double flower of copper-orange, with salmon and flame tints. Growth is excellent, but none too liberal in bloom. Foliage is very good and quite hardy.

A good garden Rose, close to Mme. Edouard Herriot in color but with more petals and better substance; splendid for cutting if taken in bud, although color is better outdoors. \$1.50 each.

DONALD MACDONALD. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.) Orange-carmine, semi-double flowers of medium size; perfumed. Blooms in sprays; compact growth.

Notable chiefly for its sparkling color and unusual floriferousness. Good for bedding. See illustration opposite page 13.

DOROTHY PAGE-ROBERTS. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.) Glistening, coppery pink, semi-double blooms suffused apricot; petals very large and of good substance; not very fragrant. Tall growth and fairly free flowering; little troubled by disease.

A well-known, dependable bedding variety. Flowers are too thin and fleeting to last well when cut, but its large size, variable color, free growth and bloom commend it for garden use.

DR. JOSEPH DREW. HT. See page 9.

DUCHESS OF NORMANDY. HT. (P. le Cornu, 1912.) Soft salmon-pink, overlaid with yellow; flowers large, double, well-formed, with high pointed center.

Fairly vigorous, branching plants noted for liberal blooming. Good for cutting.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Long-pointed buds and blooms of warm pink, tinted lemon at base. Plant very vigorous, with erect, rigid flower-stems and good foliage.

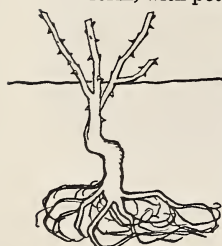
Similar to Hybrid Perpetuals in habit and type of foliage. Flowers of massive form and size but not as many as there should be.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.) Enormous, tapering buds of golden orange, slowly opening to very large saffron-colored, sweetly fragrant Roses of great size and substance. Plant very vigorous, healthy, and liberal with its flowers.

Doubtless the best of all yellow Roses, but a little lacking in petals and strength of stem; color becomes lighter with age. There are newer yellow Roses of better color and more pretentious form, but none so generally satisfactory. No Rose-garden is complete without a bed of the Duchess, and it should be included in anybody's "first twelve" sorts. See illustration opposite page 13.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.) Large buds unfolding to high-centered double flowers of clear rose-pink, sweetly perfumed and long lasting. Plant vigorous and upright.

Blooms excellent for cutting, with good stems and almost always perfect form. Black-spots in unfavorable seasons and needs usual protection in common with almost all Hybrid Teas.



Planted wrong. Too deep and roots bunched

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. T. (Bernede, 1857.) Small, tulip-shaped, double flowers of pale pink and flesh color. Vigorous, bushy growth, with excellent foliage; fairly hardy.

An old-time decorative Tea. Growth small in North but splendid where it does not freeze.

EARL HAIG. HT. See page 9.

ECARLATE. HT. (Boyard, 1907.) Scarlet-rose flowers of loose, informal shape and moderate size, borne in bewildering abundance throughout the whole season on strong, branching bushes with plentiful light green foliage almost immune to diseases. Very hardy and reliable.

A splendid, almost indispensable bright red Rose for massing, bedding, or low hedges about 3 feet high. While the flowers are not remarkable, it is a very satisfactory and long-lived plant, increasing in size and floriferousness each year. Plants in our nursery grounds eight years old are especially fine.

EDEL. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1919.) Very large, well-built, stately blooms of pure, ivory-white and lovely globular form; fragrance slight. Plant very vigorous, bearing its bold blooms on erect stems; foliage quite good but not entirely disease-proof.

A superb sort which is making itself necessary in all collections of white Roses. Sometimes nods in unfavorable weather and the outer petals burn, but the massive blooms are unbeatable under usual conditions. See illustration opposite page 12.

EDGAR M. BURNETT. HT. See page 9.

EDITH PART. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1913.) Light red flowers, suffused salmon and yellow, becoming lighter with age; double, very shapely, and richly perfumed. Bush vigorous and free blooming.

A good cutting Rose, with considerable value for garden ornamentation. Color is especially fine and well retained when cut.

EDWARD MAWLEY. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1911.) Buds almost black, unfolding to dark red, fairly full flowers of exquisite form in the half-open stage; highly perfumed and quite lasting. Plant moderately vigorous and at its best in early summer and autumn.

A beautiful flower with enormous shell-like petals; none too freely produced, especially in summer, but worth waiting for. Needs protection against black-spot, and should be heavily fed to produce good flowers.

E. GODFREY BROWN. HT. (H. Dickson, 1919.) Very large buds, opening to enormous, very double, pointed blooms of deep reddish crimson and delicious perfume. Plant vigorously upright, blooming freely on rigid stems, with clean foliage.

Delightful for its old-fashioned color, approaching the true old-rose shade, and its strong, equally old-fashioned scent, both of which endure well. Without disbudding, it is an excellent garden Rose.

ELEANOR HENNING. HT. See page 9.

ELDORADO. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1923.) Golden buds flushed with red, opening to clear yellow, cupped blooms filled to the center with crinkled petals; slightly fragrant. Erect plant with fairly good foliage, blooming well in early summer and fall.

A splendid Rose of American origin, better in substance, health, and floriferousness than most new yellows. It produces its strong canes rather sparingly, and is shy of bloom in mid-summer, but by mid-September it gives a splendid crop of bloom. \$1.50 each.

ELEGANTE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1918.) Charming, creamy yellow flowers of large size and starry outline, with pointed center and reflexed petals. Plant low, spreading, free blooming in spring and fall; foliage very fine.

Rightly named for its elegance of design and soft, restrained color which does not bleach. Fairly good in summer, but in fall produces flowers of better form and color than in spring. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 24.

ELLEN WILLMOTT. HT. (Bernaix, 1898.) Long, shapely buds, unfolding to full, cupped blooms of silvery flesh, with shell-pink center; not especially fragrant. Plant grows with great vigor, blooms freely, and has foliage of unusual quality.

Because of its freedom from mildew and habit of opening well under all conditions, it is particularly recommended for damp climates and regions where mildew is prevalent. Not the same Rose as Miss Willmott.

ELLI HARTMANN. HT. (Welter, 1913.) Very large, pointed buds and full, well-shaped blooms of clear old-gold, developing lighter shades of pink and yellow; mildly fragrant. Growth remarkable; foliage especially good; hardy and persistent in blooming.

A splendid bedding and cutting Rose, better in fullness and lasting qualities than Duchess of Wellington. We have grown this variety since 1914 and but a few years ago discovered its great value, largely due to steady inquiry and repeated orders. Our stock has been limited but we have several thousands this season and will double the quantity next year, being convinced that when the Rose is better known it will be more wanted by the owners of small gardens. From the middle of June until frosts set in, it is continually in flower. Few varieties are equal to it in our fields. See illustration opposite page 25.

EMMA WRIGHT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1918.) Rather small, semi-double Rose of glistening orange—very bright and distinct. One of the most liberal bloomers, of perfect bedding growth and habit. Hardy and resistant to disease.

It is easy to find fault with this little Rose, but in spite of having too few petals, opening too quickly, and fading, it is still utterly charming and delightful. Splendid in masses. See illustration opposite page 13.

EMILE CHARLES. Per. See page 5.

EMMELINE. HT. See page 5.

E. P. H. KINGMA. HT. See page 5.

ETHEL DICKSON. HT. (H. Dickson, 1917.) Pointed buds, with delicately recurving petals, developing into large, beautifully formed flowers of deep salmon-rose, with silvery reflexes. Upright, branching plant, profuse in blooming.

Similar to the beautiful Mme. Abel Chatenay, but considered an improvement in growth of plant and size of bloom.

ETHEL SOMERSET. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.) Coral and shrimp-pink blooms of splendid form and fragrance. Strong-growing, free-flowering plants.

Has merits which commend it for garden use, and produces blooms of exhibition quality. \$1.50 each.

ETIENNE REBEILLARD. HT. See page 9.

ETOILE DE FEU. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) Solid, globular buds, opening to large, cupped flowers of flaming orange-pink, full to center, borne on stiff stems throughout the whole season. Plant dwarf and bushy, with glistening healthy foliage.

Resembles Louise Catherine Breslau in type and general appearance, but much more fiery in color, compactly formed, less subject to black-spot, and producing more flowers. \$1.50 each.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1904.) Vivid crimson flowers, with full, rounded centers of bright cerise; fragrant and long lasting. Strong, free-blooming plants with stiff stems and good foliage.

A standard crimson garden Rose, fair for cutting. Buds liable to ball in heat and wet. Well-known and very popular. See illustration opposite page 13.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half-open state, showing clean, attractive centers when fully open; petals enormous; very fragrant. Plants branching, particularly free flowering and healthy.

A splendid Rose with no apparent faults. Color holds remarkably well, becoming lighter instead of bluing. We have too few good red Roses. This one has a future. Towards fall, the flowers are larger, fuller, and darker red. Do not overlook it. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 25.

ETOILE DE LYON. T. (P. Guillot, 1881.) Golden yellow buds and scented flowers fully double to center. Plant spreading and healthy, but rather tender.

A Tea Rose with very heavy, nodding blooms. Hardy with heavy protection in North.

FELICITY. HT. See page 6.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. HT. See page 6.

FLAME OF FIRE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1917.) Large, long-pointed buds and double blooms of pure orange-flame, borne singly on strong stems; moderately fragrant. Plant of open habit and resistant to disease.

Color is striking and blooms are very perfect when well grown, which is rather difficult and demands special attention.

FLAMMENROSE. Per. See page 6.

FLORENCE PEMBERTON. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1903.) Beautiful, well-pointed blooms of clear light pink, double to very double, and mildly fragrant. Moderate growth and very free bloom.

Color is near Antoine Rivoire, but the bloom is more pointed—in the style of Lady Ursula but larger and less fleshy. See illustration opposite page 13.

FRANCES GAUNT. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1918.) Semi-double blooms of good size, deeply stained in bud and newly opened flowers with fawn and apricot-yellow, paling to light flesh-color with age. A vigorous, branching plant; moderately free in bloom.

A little-known decorative Rose, similar to Mme. Ravary, with larger flowers and better stems, making it excellent for cutting as a bud.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. HT. (J. Cook, 1913.) Very large, light crimson buds and blooms of noblest form, very double (95 petals); slightly fragrant. Plant is erect, producing its massive blooms in great abundance; good foliage; quite hardy.

A most perfect and glorious Rose, but likely to ball and fade badly in hot weather, a failing which is easily overlooked because of its supreme quality in cooler periods, and in fall, when the flowers fadeless. See illustration opposite page 13.

FRANK W. DUNLOP. HT. (J. H. Dunlop, 1919.) Very large buds and flowers of deep, brilliant rose-pink; very double and highly perfumed. Plant grows tall, with sparse foliage, and blooms freely.

A florists' Rose from Canada, and, like almost all such Roses, needs ideal weather for good blooms.

FRANKLIN. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1918.) Light salmon blooms, shaded with yellow and flesh; moderately fragrant and freely borne on vigorous, branching plants.

Attractive for bedding and cutting; mildews in unfavorable locations; flower-stems sometimes bend. \$1.50 each.

FRIEDRICHSRUH. HT. (Türke, 1907.) Deep wine-red blooms, with still darker shadows; flat form but double to center and intensely fragrant. Plant spreading, with long, nearly horizontal stems; very free flowering and apparently free from disease.

Of the Chateau de Clos Vougeot type, but more vinous in color and of freer growth. No Rose in commerce with so many petals and no Rose with more fragrance.

G. AMÉDÉE HAMMOND. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1915.) Medium-sized, double flowers of apricot and yellow; perfect form. Plant very vigorous.

Flowers rather fleeting but good for the garden because it blooms so freely.

GENERAL MACARTHUR. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1905.) Crimson-scarlet buds and blooms, usually well-shaped and very fragrant. The plant is erect, flowering freely in successive crops, with good foliage easily protected from disease.

Long considered the best red bedding Rose and surpassed in hot weather by only a few more double varieties. Blues in heat but excellent in cool seasons. See illustration opposite page 13.



1 H. V. Machin

2 Miss Cynthia Forde

3 Lady Ursula

4 Mme. Meha Sabatier



1 Konigin Carola
 5 Lady Ursula
 9 Los Angeles
 13 Mary, Countess of Ilchester
 17 Mme. C. Chambard

2 Laurent Carle
 6 Lady Mary Ward
 10 Lady Alice Stanley
 14 Miss Lolita Armour
 18 Mme. Edmee Metz

3 Lady Ashtown
 7 La Tosca
 11 Louise Catherine Breslau
 15 Mme. Caroline Testout
 19 Mme. Edouard Herriot

4 Lady Pirrie
 8 Lieutenant Chauré
 12 Marquise de Ganay
 16 Mme. Butterfly
 20 Mme. Jules Bouche

GENERAL-SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN. HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1912.) Light crimson or carmine blooms on stately stems; fragrant and long-lasting. A very strong, free-flowering plant of almost perfect habit.

One of the best bedding Roses for reliability of growth and bloom; without fault, except a rather commonplace color.

GEORGE C. WAUD. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.) A unique shade of light red, with a suggestion of orange and vermilion. Blooms very double, with pointed centers and some perfume. Very vigorous and healthy bush.

A deserving favorite in all gardens for its liberal growth and dependability at all seasons. Hot weather is its worst enemy, causing the blooms to become malformed and bleached. Perfect in autumn. See illustration opposite page 13.

GEISHA. HT. See page 9.

GLADYS HOLLAND. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1917.) Flowers of extraordinary beauty of form and heavy texture, very light pink shaded buff. Plant dwarf and not very free flowering.

One of the most beautiful Roses grown, but the bush could be better. Needs heavy feeding to bring it to perfection.

GLOIRE DES BELGES. HT. (Chambard, 1915.) Large, pointed, ovoid buds, opening slowly to cupped blooms of vivid carmine which does not fade. Vigorous plant, and blooms freely.

An almost unknown Rose of much charm when cut in the half-open state. Also a good bedding variety.

GOLDEN EMBLEM. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1917.) Intensely yellow buds and blooms of superb shape and texture, borne freely on erect, branching plants with tough, glossy foliage.

Most perfectly formed of the yellow Roses, but not good in hot, dry weather. Magnificent in cool seasons. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 13.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1918.) Well-shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter toward the edges of the flower, and delicately perfumed. The plant is robust and healthy, blooming with great freedom.

A seedling of Ophelia and prized as a yellow form of that lovely Rose. The golden color is richest and purest in the fall. Must not be confused with Yellow Ophelia, which is a distinct variety. See illustration opposite page 24.

GOLDEN SPRAY. HT. (H. Dickson, 1917.) A deep yellow, practically single Rose, becoming lighter with age. Blooms in big sprays throughout the season.

A lovely garden Rose when it is good, but very conservative in growth, yet very attractive and a credit to its name.

GORGEOUS. HT. (H. Dickson, 1915.) Very double, light yellow blooms, overspread with copper and orange in very vivid hues. A low-growing, thorny bush with only fair foliage.

Beautiful color, making a brilliant display,

but the plant needs care to overcome its weaknesses. Best early in the season.

GRACE MOLYNEUX. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.) Medium-sized blooms of exquisite form and pale apricot and light flesh color; Tea Rose perfume. Plant of excellent growth; a fair bloomer.

A beautiful Rose which has been overlooked. Its foliage is weak but there are many more popular ones with worse.

GRANDE DUCHESSE MARIE-ADELAIDE. HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1912.) Pointed buds and flowers of copper-yellow, becoming lighter at edges with age, with deep yellow stains at base of petals. Low, wiry, horizontal growth, with foliage quite resistant to disease.

Very pretty Rose with good stems for cutting. Balls in extreme heat.

GRANGE COLOMBE. HT. (P. Guillot, 1911.) Large, pointed buds and cupped double flowers of creamy white, with salmon and fawn centers; moderately fragrant. Plant very sturdy and vigorous, blooming heavily in spring and fall; foliage good; hardy.

An old favorite bedding Rose with strong stems—a little short for cutting. Needs usual protection against disease but not a serious offender in that respect. Valued for clear color and quantity of bloom.

GRÜSS AN TEPLITZ. HT. (Geschwindt, 1897.) Small to medium-sized double blooms of brilliant crimson with velvet shadings and intense fragrance. Blooms in open clusters with the utmost freedom throughout the whole season. Bush extremely vigorous and hardy.

The best of all outdoor Roses for garden decoration. Too big to plant with other Roses and should be massed alone. Do not prune except to remove dead flowers, seed-hips and worn-out wood.

GUSTAV GRÜNERWALD. HT. (P. Lambert, 1903.) Double, perfectly formed blooms of carmine-pink, with yellow centers, borne singly or in two's on upright, vigorous plants. Hardy and free flowering.

Shows little trace of its Austrian Copper parent except in a slight weakness of foliage; otherwise quite dependable.

HADLEY. HT. (Montgomery Co., Inc., 1914.) A rich crimson-red flower with velvety texture, lovely form, and perfume. Moderate in growth and bloom.

Splendid color which blues very little. Flowers small in summer; superb in fall.

HAWLMARK CRIMSON. HT. See page 9.

HARRY KIRK. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.) Lovely buds of elegant shape and substance, opening to deep straw-yellow, semi-double, cupped blooms of great size, with some fragrance. Bush erect and strong; foliage good; plant is hardy.

A Tea Rose which displays a distinctly Hybrid Tea character, especially in hardiness, shape, and carriage of bloom. A most excellent bedding variety, and delightful when it is cut in the half-open state.

H.D.M. BARTON. HT. (H. Dickson, 1917.) A rich, velvety crimson Rose, with large, well-shaped buds and blooms. Bush of moderate growth and bloom.

Somewhat like General MacArthur, but does not blue so badly. Foliage is a trifle weak and a little extra protection is a benefit in winter.

HÉLÈNE DUCHÉ. HT. See page 6.

HENRIETTA. HT. (H. Merryweather & Sons, 1915.) Long buds, opening to semi-double blooms of fiery orange and coral-red, almost perfect in their half-open state; quite fragrant. Growth tall; foliage good; blooms freely in distinct periods.

Taller, more erect, and brighter than Mme. Edouard Herriot, to which it is often compared. It is more likely Dorothy Page-Roberts, being almost identical with that variety in everything except its brighter color. \$1.50 each.

HERFSTTOOL. HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1919.) Very dark, globular buds, expanding to bright purplish red blooms of rather loose form, good size, double, and notably fragrant. Plant spreading and bushy; foliage shining, like holly.

As indicated by its name, it is an extremely fine Rose in autumn—one of those dependable sorts which, without being striking in any way, helps keep color in the garden at all times. \$1.50.

HERZOGIN VON CALABRIEN. HT. (P. Lambert, 1914.) Long-pointed buds, opening to creamy white, semi-double blooms with a sulphur-yellow center, and very fragrant. Vigorous, upright habit, producing an abundance of bloom.

A descendant of Frau Karl Druschki, which has been only recently brought to this country. Shows excellent promise.

H. F. EILERS. HT. (P. Lambert, 1914.) Large pointed buds, opening to crimson and slaty red flowers of notable size and excellent form. Plant strong and upright with dark green healthy foliage.

An unusual color in Hybrid Teas, and a most attractive flower for cutting.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. HT. (F. Dorner & Sons Co., 1915.) Splendid, dark red blooms of impeccable shape and powerful fragrance. Plant healthy but erratic in growth and not especially free flowering.

It is often necessary to wait a long time for good flowers, but they are well worth waiting for.

HORTULANUS FIET. HT. See page 9.

H. P. PINKERTON. HT. (H. Dickson, 1918.) Long-pointed buds of blackish scarlet and large, double blooms of brilliant red, flamed with crimson. A vigorous plant and notably free flowering.

A new Rose recommended especially for its bright color and floriferousness. \$1.50 each.

HUGO ROLLER. T. (W. Paul & Son, 1907.) Medium-sized, not very double blooms of light canary-yellow, edged with purplish pink. Modest in growth; resistant to disease, but rather tender.

A Tea Rose of distinctly novel color but too tender to winter well in the North without heavy protection.

H. V. MACHIN. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) Massive crimson buds and intensely red, very large flowers of perfect shape, with a tight pointed center; fragrant. Plant robustly erect, bearing its heavy blooms on stout stems. Excellent bloomer in spring.

Close to the Hybrid Perpetuals in habit and dearth of summer bloom. Blues badly but splendid in spite of it. Dr. Van Fleet admired this Rose and said: "Forgive it for sparse blooming; when it does bloom it makes up for it in beauty." See illustration opposite page 16.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. HT. See page 9.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1919.) Flaming yellow buds, heavily shaded with copper and brown, opening quickly to a moderately large flower of 15 to 20 petals which rapidly fades to light orange-pink. Strong, upright, branching habit.

Flowers are thin and only medium size, but very freely produced—the bush is almost always covered with buds and bloom. Probably the best of a half-dozen new brilliantly colored varieties of the Mme. Edouard Herriot type. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 28.

INDIANA. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1907.) Well-formed, double, bright pink flowers, faintly suffused with orange, borne very freely on good stems for cutting. Plant is quite vigorous and bushy in habit.

An excellent garden Rose which could be described as a gigantic Hermosa, the old-fashioned monthly Rose. We think a lot of it.

INNOCENCE. HT. See page 6.

IONA HERDMAN. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1914.) Rich yellow buds, opening to brilliant yellow flowers full of narrow petals; slightly fragrant. Fairly strong plant of open habit, blooming liberally; normal foliage.

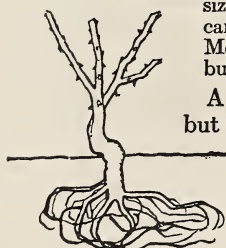
A gloriously colored Rose whose only faults are a little weakness of the flower-stems and a slight tendency to mildew in damp weather.

JACQUES PORCHER. HT. (P. Guillot, 1914.) A light-colored Rose, combining delicately blended tints of carmine, saffron, and deep yellow; well shaped and mildly fragrant. Strong, upright growth, with foliage almost immune to disease, and very free flowering.

One of the best all-round garden Roses, yielding a profusion of attractive, but somewhat variable flowers, usually of cutting quality. Especially valuable for its resistance to black-spot and mildew, even under adverse conditions.

JANET. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1915.) Boldly modeled blooms of golden fawn, with coppery and rosy shades, becoming lighter with age; fragrant. The plants are tall, bearing many blooms on long, branching stems, very healthy, and free blooming in spring and fall.

Close to Lady Pirrie in color and general habit, but in the half-open state the flowers are fuller and of better shape. Good, robust growth; splendid foliage, resistant to black-spot; free flowering until late autumn. Should be planted more extensively. See illustration opposite page 13.



Planted wrong. Not deep enough and roots bunched

JEAN C. N. FORESTIER. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) Reddish buds, opening to fragrant, globular blooms of carmine, orange, and yellow, freely produced on vigorous plants.

Received Gold Medal at Bagatelle in 1919. Flowers are not always well shaped. \$1.50 each.

J. F. BARRY. HT. (Piper, 1912.) Medium-sized flowers of light daffodil-yellow on dwarf, spreading plants with particularly dark and glossy leaves.

A sport of Arthur R. Goodwin, which it resembles in all respects but color.

JOHANNES TROJAN. HT. See page 9.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1908.) Carmine buds of gigantic size, opening very slowly to enormous blooms of deep carmine-pink against which the reflexing petals show an inner surface of silver-rose. Plant strong and healthy.

A massive Rose of marvelous substance, noted for its great size, doubleness, and strong coloring. It is very likely to ball in all but the most favorable weather, and the midsummer bloom is rather shy. See illustration opposite page 13.

JOSEPH HILL. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1903.) Copery buds and salmon-pink flowers of very fine form and fragrance. Plant very strong at times and quite free flowering.

One of the most beautiful Roses, but its growth is erratic and it needs attention to form a well-balanced plant.

JULIET. Per. (W. Paul & Son, 1909.) Globular, golden buds, opening to a full, rather cupped bloom of glowing pink strongly contrasted with old-gold on the outer surface of the petals. Plant of strong Hybrid Perpetual habit, with curiously curling foliage.

A most striking combination of colors on the buds and half-opened flowers, but seen at its best only in favorable weather. It blooms in early summer only, and needs careful protection from black-spot.

JUSTIZRAT DR. HESSERT. HT. See page 9.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. HT. (P. Lambert, 1891.) Well-formed, creamy buds which develop slowly to blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white with a slight tint of lemon at center; fragrant. Plant moderately vigorous, free-blooming, and hardy.

A standard old variety, indispensable among white garden Roses. It is not notably strong in habit, but that is a small defect when compared to the extreme loveliness of its blooms. Especially fine in autumn. See illustration opposite page 13.

KILLARNEY. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.) Long-pointed buds, opening to flat, bright sparkling pink blooms with enormous petals. Vigorous grower and very free flowering.

For years a standard greenhouse and garden sort. Now somewhat frowned upon, but still good.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) Brilliant dark pink buds and flowers of Killarney type. Excellent in growth and bloom.

A darker Killarney, discarded by many because of mildew in damp regions.

KILLARNEY, DOUBLE WHITE. HT. (J. A. Budlong & Son Co., 1912.) Very long-pointed buds of the typical Killarney form, but snowy white. Open blooms beautifully formed, with a few more petals than the original variety.

One of the good white Roses for the garden and a favorite for cut-flowers. It is not so free blooming as Killarney, but the flowers are fuller and larger. Some mildew but not serious in dry localities.

KILLARNEY QUEEN. HT. (J. A. Budlong & Son Co., 1912.) Another Killarney, closer to the original in color but a little fuller, and, perhaps, stronger in growth. Very free flowering.

If we did not know better, we would not class this Rose with the Killarney group. It is practically immune to mildew, with large flowers and thick petals. The Killarney Roses are most beautiful in bud and in that respect this Rose deserves the name "Queen." See illustration opposite page 13.

KILLARNEY, WHITE. HT. (Waban Rose Conservatories, 1909.) A pure white sport of the original Killarney, identical in shape of bud, petalage, and blooming qualities.

This Rose, with Double White Killarney, are among the good, pure white garden Roses. Killarney Queen is doubler than either Killarney or Killarney Brilliant, which is the darkest of all.

K. OF K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.) Brilliant scarlet-red buds and open, semi-double flowers of blazing red with a blackish velvet sheen; fragrant. Plants vigorous and extremely free flowering throughout the season.

A larger flower than Red-Letter Day, with a few more petals. The color is very similar and fades lighter instead of bluing. A splendid decorative garden Rose, particularly useful for either low hedges or massing.

KONIGIN CAROLA. HT. (Türke, 1904.) Very large, pointed buds, opening to fully double blooms of satin-rose with silvery reflexes; slightly fragrant. Bush is very vigorous, with abundant healthy foliage. A dependable bloomer.

It is surprising that this Rose is so little known. The immense blooms, good in bud and fully open, make it good for all purposes. See illustration opposite page 17.

KOOTENAY. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.) Beautiful blooms of large size and rounded form with petals of good substance, white shaded primrose. Vigorous plant, erect, and a profuse bloomer.

Bloom somewhat larger than Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, which it resembles in form and color. Not widely tested and practically unknown.

LA CHAMPAGNE. HT. (Barbier & Co., 1919.) Large buds and medium-sized, semi-double (25 petals), blooms peach colored with yellow base. Vigorous plant.

Much like Mrs. A. R. Waddell, a little fuller and better shape; equally vigorous. \$1.50 each.

LA FRANCE. HT. (P. Guillot, 1867.) Bright pink flowers with curled petals showing silvery tints; intensely fragrant. Plant strong and reasonably healthy.

A Rose of unforgettable fragrance and beauty. The oldest Hybrid Tea Rose and the starting-point of modern sorts which are better, but La France will always be wanted by people who like the older Roses.

LA TOSCA. HT. (Mme. Schwartz, 1900.) Bright silvery pink blooms with a fairly full and somewhat darker center; fragrant. The plant is exceptionally free flowering and almost as vigorous as a Hybrid Perpetual. Its foliage is attractive and resistant to diseases; hardy as Lady Ursula.

Flowers are a little loose and apt to ball in great heat but a fine decorative Rose. The vigorous canes should be cut back about one-third in late summer, to induce fall bloom. See illustration opposite page 17.

LADY ALICE STANLEY. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1909.) Massive buds and blooms of very large size, fully double and very sweet; outside of petals coral-rose, inside pale flesh-pink. A strong-growing, free-blooming plant with broad, deeply veined leaves unusually free from disease.

One of the very best and most dependable Roses for both bedding and cutting, producing throughout the season a profusion of stately blooms on erect, symmetrical plants. Should be planted in every garden. See illustration opposite page 17.

LADY ASHTOWN. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.) Satiny buds and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals; high center, double, and quite fragrant. Plant is strong, free blooming, and hardy, but needs protection against disease.

A good, old standard sort so well and favorably known that it needs no recommendation. It is one of the best for garden decoration, and the buds open well and keep long when cut. See illustration opposite page 17.

LADY CRAIG. HT. See page 9.

LADY DIXON. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1919.) Semi-double, globular flowers of apricot-yellow, flushed with salmon-pink; fragrant. Strong, branching growth; blooms profusely.

A desirable bedding Rose with blooms of good size and color; valuable for cutting. \$1.50 each.

LADY GREENALL. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.) Creamy white flowers shaded orange, saffron, and pink. A fairly good plant of moderate blooming qualities.

Blooms are not large, but very beautifully formed. The coloring is exquisite.

LADY HILLINGDON. T. (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910.) Slender, pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron-yellow, paling toward the edges and becoming lighter as they expand; fragrant. The plant is erect, with perfect foliage, but rather tender.

Hardier than most Teas, but requires careful protection. Flower-stems are weak in hot weather, but sufficiently strong in fall. Very free

flowering and lovely. It requires and repays good feeding and attention.

LADY MARY WARD. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1913.) Pointed buds and double blooms of orange and apricot, paling as they open to pale yellow with coppery shades; very sweet. Branching, slanting growth with fair foliage.

Almost a pure Tea in flower and habit. Balls a little and is somewhat tender. See illustration opposite page 17.

LADY PIRRIE. HT. (H. Dickson, 1910.) Delightful, buds which open quickly to semi-double flowers with large, frilled petals varying in color from coppery fawn to pale pink; not very fragrant. Plant very good, blooming in immense trusses; healthy and hardy.

A charming Rose of fleeting color and too few petals, but so free flowering and willing to grow that it is indispensable for the garden. The flowers must be taken early if wanted for cutting. See illustration opposite page 17.

LADY PLYMOUTH. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) Ivory buds and blooms of tapering form and petals of excellent substance, with some fragrance. Plant is strong, with foliage impervious to either mildew or black-spot.

A Tea Rose of almost perfect form and habit. It is without fault except that it needs careful protection in zero weather.

LADY URSULA. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.) Well-shaped buds and blooms of good substance in varying shades of light pink, merging to a yellow base; slightly fragrant. Plant of tremendous growth, good foliage, and very free flowering.

Indispensable for garden decoration and quite attractive when cut. Should be planted with only the strongest-growing Roses or shrubs—3 to 5 feet is its normal growth. One of the healthiest, hardiest, and best blooming Roses known. See illustration opposite page 16.

LAURENT CARLE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907.) Gigantic oval buds and blooms of deep, glowing carmine-crimson, perfectly formed and pungently fragrant. Plant of average growth, with foliage requiring the usual attention. It blooms freely throughout the season.

A splendid Rose of very clear and pure color, and the most satisfying form. The plant is none too vigorous and the flower-stems are short, but strong enough for cutting, and it keeps well. See illustration opposite page 17.

LIEUTENANT CHAURÉ. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1910.) Large, pointed buds and cupped blooms of brilliant garnet-crimson; moderately fragrant. Plant grows well and is only slightly susceptible to the usual Rose troubles.

An unassuming Rose which becomes surprisingly good at times, showing blooms of very fine quality. Its growth is rather dwarf and the open flower lacks petals, but the color is clear and distinct—one of the best shades in bedding Roses. See illustration opposite page 17.

LILLIAN MOORE. HT. (H. Dickson, 1917.) Very double, flat flowers of deep yellow, paling in the open flower; perfumed. Plant branching and free flowering.

Won the \$1,000 prize at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition for the best new Rose, but we never could see any justification for the prize.

LODEWIJK OPDEBEEK. HT. See page 6.

LORD CHARLEMONT. HT. See page 9.

LOS ANGELES. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1916.)

Very lovely buds and exquisite flowers of salmon-pink, with yellow shading, and very sweetly perfumed. In favored locations the plant is of excellent habit, with good foliage and blooms well, but it is not uniformly successful.

An exceedingly beautiful Rose, splendid in California and almost always good in the East the first year, but subject to black-spot and dying back during its second season. It is really so beautiful that it is worth setting out new plants of it each year. See illustration opposite page 17.

LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912.) Remarkably bright buds and blooms of reddish orange, paling to light orange with age. Opens to large, globular flowers, fairly full, and without much fragrance. The bush is spreading and dwarf; foliage very beautiful, almost holly-like and considerably better than Los Angeles.

Needs the usual preventives against Rose enemies, and the stems are seldom long enough to make a good cut-flower. A very attractive Rose for the garden and should be more generally planted. See illustration opposite page 17.

LOUISE JOLY. Per. See page 6.

LULU. HT. (W. Easlea, 1919.) Splendid buds of great length and delicacy of form, brilliantly shaded orange-pink and copper, borne on fine stems. The open flower is flat and almost single but retains the color well. Bush is very vigorous, free flowering, and highly resistant to disease.

Valuable for its lovely buds which are exquisite for cutting, but also highly decorative in the garden if allowed to open on the plant. Some mildew in unfavorable regions.

MABEL DREW. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.)

Magnificent buds and well-modeled double flowers of creamy white with a yellowish center; only slightly fragrant. Moderately strong plant of irregular habit, not altogether free from disease.

A very beautiful Rose which demands extra care to bring out its best qualities. It is splendid for cutting and exhibition, but hardly free flowering enough for a good garden decorative.

MABEL MORSE. HT. See page 9.

MAMA LAMESCH. HT. See page 9.

MAMAN COCHET. T. (P. Cochet, 1892.) Carmine-pink, double blooms of fine form and substance, creamy buff at the center. Spreading, wiry growth; free blooming and very hardy for a Tea Rose.

Grows very large in favorable climates but is usually dwarf in the North. Foliage never troubled by disease and a splendid fall bloomer, especially budded plants.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. T. (J. Cook, 1896.)

A white form of Maman Cochet, but often flushed with pink on the outer petals. Foliage equally good and the plant just as hardy and free flowering.

One of the very best Teas for northern gardens. The blooms are seldom imperfect and the stems are strong for cutting.

MANIFESTO. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1920.)

Long, pointed buds and exquisitely shaped double blooms of flesh-pink, tinged salmon; fragrant. Plant is vigorous and branching, flowering freely throughout the season.

An exhibition Rose, recommended for bedding and garden decoration. Still too new to have been widely tested in this country.

MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1915.) Globular blooms of straw-yellow with large, shell-like petals and some fragrance. Plant is strong, free flowering, and dependably free from black-spot and mildew.

Not a very well-shaped bloom, but attractive in color and of excellent constitution and habit for a garden Rose.

MARGARET M. WYLIE. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.) Light flesh, deeply flushed with pink at edge of petals, which are of fine substance; fragrant. Plant fairly strong and free flowering, with dark green foliage.

Comparatively new and untried in this country. The bud is of great depth and beauty, holding its perfect form a long time before opening, which makes it splendid for cutting purposes. It also has distinct possibilities as a garden Rose.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. T. (Ducher, 1871.) Lemon-yellow flowers of good size, darker in center, edged rose; well formed and fragrant. Plant strong, but liable to freeze back in the North.

A favorite old Tea Rose which makes huge bushes where it does not kill back. Recommended for mild climates.

MARQUISE DE GANAY. HT. (P. Guillot, 1909.)

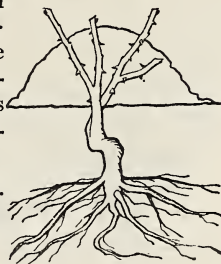
Silvery rose buds and double blooms of fair size, excellent shape, and sweetly perfumed. Growth is very fine; foliage rather sparse but enduring; blooms well and is one of the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas.

A good, all-round garden Rose, whose only serious fault is a tendency of the buds to ball in continued wet weather. Its good stems and excellent keeping qualities make it fine for cutting. See illustration opposite page 17.

MARQUISE DE SINETY. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1906.) Golden yellow buds and double blooms shaded with bronze-red; deliciously fragrant. Plant short, stubby in growth; a fair bloomer with excellent foliage; its hardiness varies.

Very beautiful color but the plant is tricky, needing very careful attention. Nevertheless, it is a much-admired and very popular Rose.

MARTHA DREW. HT. See page 6.



MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.) Large, double blooms of deep rose-pink, full cupped form, and quite fragrant. Plant bushy and blooms freely, notably hardy.

A standard garden Rose which is splendid for cutting. Not especially subject to diseases but benefits by the usual preventive measures. See illustration opposite page 17.

MAY MILLER. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1910.) Coppery rose buds, opening to pink flowers shaded apricot and peach on the upper surface of the petals. Plant is vigorous and blooms well.

A good cut-flower. The exquisite buds are borne on good stems, open well, and keep a long time.

MINNIE SAUNDERS. HT. See page 9.

MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.) Light canary, double, well-formed flowers, deepening to yellow at the center and fairly fragrant. The plant is erect, vigorous, and free flowering, but not reliably hardy in the North.

A beautiful Tea Rose suitable for general planting. In the fall it will produce a large crop of perfect flowers. It needs a little more protection than the Hybrid Teas but will amply repay it.

MISS C. E. VAN ROSSEM. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Velvety dark red, well-formed buds and open flowers of nearly the same shade, reinforced with scarlet and black; somewhat fragrant. Plant low, free flowering, and needs protection against black-spot.

A good bedding and buttonhole Rose, the blooms being very freely produced to compensate for their lack of size. Heat fades the color but it improves immediately with cooler weather. Best in autumn. \$1.50 each.

MISS CYNTHIA FORDE. HT. (H. Dickson, 1909.) Sparkling pink, very double, perfectly formed flowers, with each petal sharply outlined and pointed; very fragrant. Plant is of strong growth, erect in habit, liberal with its flowers, and reasonably healthy.

A Rose of the Lady Ursula class for dependability and service. One of the best standard sorts, valued both for garden decoration and cut-flowers. Like all Roses, it is benefited by protection from diseases. Just as satisfactory as the Radiance type. Excellent in fall. See illustration opposite page 16.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1919.) Burnished buds and creamy copper flowers with a reddish orange tinge; fully double, cupped, and fragrant. The plant is strong but the foliage is not, and the flower-stems are weak.

A Rose of unique coloring and very attractive form, but it is faulty in many respects. It requires considerable skill to grow it well, and will only disappoint the beginner. A connoisseur's Rose. See illustration opposite page 17.



An established Hybrid Tea Rose pruned high in spring

MISS WILLMOTT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1916.) Perfectly formed white flowers of enormous size with an occasional touch of cream or faint pink. A good plant and one of the most persistent of bloomers, especially in hot weather.

Deserves much wider popularity as an almost perfect white Rose. It never balls in heat or wet, and keeps everlastingly in bloom. Its foliage is not the best, but we can overlook that for its other excellent qualities.

MLE. FRANZISKA KRÜGER. T. (C. Nabonand, 1880.) A beautifully colored Rose of coppery yellow and pink, very double and sweet. Strong plant, and hardy for a Tea.

Flowers nod and often develop objectionable green centers, but a really dependable Tea Rose.

MLE. SIMONE BEAUMEZ. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1906.) Very fine buds and flowers of salmony white, sometimes deepening to orange in the center; mildly fragrant. Stiff, erect growth, with average foliage.

A Rose of very beautiful color and form, sufficiently floriferous for garden use. Needs the usual preventives against disease.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1894.) Light pink blooms, shaded salmon and carmine, of charming form. Plant grows erratically and foliage is only fair.

One of the most popular of all Roses. The flowers are beautiful but rather small.

MME. ANTOINE MARI. T. (Mari, 1901.) Flesh-colored blooms, opening with lilac and rose shadings, and very well-formed; somewhat fragrant. Plant strong, with remarkably healthy and persistent foliage, and a profuse bloomer throughout the season. Hardy for a Tea.

Flowers are small and discolor badly in the fall but are rather pleasing at times. Like almost all Tea Roses, the flower-stems are slender and weak, but this variety is one of the most satisfactory of the class. Recommended for mild, dry regions.

MME. BARDOU JOB. HT. (Dubreuil, 1914.) Canary-yellow, deepening to chrome at center of the elegantly shaped buds. The open flower is cupped, lighter in color, and somewhat fragrant. Plant sturdy and fairly free blooming, with fine leathery foliage.

A pale yellow Rose which is especially good when cut in the bud state. It does not bloom as freely as it might in midsummer but is very liberal in the spring and fall.

MME. BUTTERFLY. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918.) Fine, light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals, of exquisite shape and richly perfumed. Plant is strong, throwing up big branching sprays of bloom.

Early in the season its buds are likely to be marred by heat, but soon assume their absolutely perfect form. A better Rose than Ophelia from which it sprang, especially in the fall. See illustration opposite page 17.

MME. CARISTIE MARTEL. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1917.) Gigantic blooms of pure, light yellow with enormous petals symmetrically arranged. Plant is very vigorous and a fair bloomer.

Remarkable for its size—blooms normally 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Best in a dry season as the big petals ball in dampness.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1890.) Large, globular flowers of satiny rose, shaded lighter toward the outer edge of its enormous petals; fairly fragrant. Plant strong, and a persistent bloomer, but foliage requires usual protection.

One of the best-known and liked of all Roses. In Portland, Ore., it is planted by the thousands along the streets between the curbs and sidewalks. For general dependability it is hard to beat. See illustration opposite page 17.

MME. C. CHAMBARD. HT. (Chambard, 1911.) Long, slender buds on stiff stems, opening into large, full flowers of rosy flesh, shaded salmon and saffron, with deep yellow at the base of the petals. Vigorous and free flowering.

A sweetly-scented seedling from Frau Karl Druschki, carrying a measure of that Rose's fine quality, but not of such gigantic growth. A good light-colored bedding and cutting Rose. See illustration opposite page 17.

MME. CHARLES LUTAUD. HT. (Pernet-Ducher 1912.) Well-formed, globular blooms of chrome-yellow, blending to scarlet-rose at margin of petals. Plant of moderate growth and blooming qualities.

A Rose of the Marquise de Sinety type with larger growth and more intense color. Should be carefully protected in severe climates.

MME. COLETTE MARTINET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1915.) Golden buds and medium-sized blooms with old-gold centers and lighter edges. Branching and free-flowering plants.

A rather small buttonhole and bedding Rose of exquisite shape and color.

MME. CONSTANT SOUPERT. T. (Soupert & Notting, 1905.) Yellow buds and blooms of excellent form, slightly shaded peach color. Plant moderately strong, free blooming and healthy.

Seldom discolors or balls in heat, and recommended for the warmer parts of the country. One of the most beautiful Roses.

MME. EDMEE METZ. HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1900.) Well-formed, fragrant flowers of rosy carmine, shaded salmon, borne by very fine, vigorous plants with a splendid profuse-blooming habit and first-class foliage.

A standard bedding variety which produces a great many excellent but rather small flowers. It is especially good late in the fall. See illustration opposite page 17.

MME. EDMOND GILLETT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) Long, deeply cupped flowers of orange-carmine, shaded with yellow, borne profusely on a large, strong plant.

A particularly fine and useful Rose, after the general style of Marquise de Sinety. \$1.50 each.

MME. EDMOND ROSTAND. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912.) Pale, flesh-colored blooms of large size, shaded salmon and orange, borne on dwarf, spreading plants.

An excellent flower of the Ophelia type, but they are not very freely produced.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) Sparkling buds of coral-red and orange, opening to large, semi-double flowers of indescribably brilliant orange-red and salmon. Plant is moderately strong, very free flowering, and requires usual protection against black-spot.

One of the most brilliantly colored Roses known, although rather lacking in petals. Its stems are not always strong, and its color fades somewhat, but it holds its place as the best Rose of its type. See illustration opposite page 17.

MME. JENNY GILLEMOT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1905.) Slender, long-pointed buds, opening to a very large, half-double bloom of pale yellow. A very vigorous plant, with foliage of the best type.

A lovely Rose whose chief faults are a lack of petals in the open flower and too few blooms in midsummer.

MME. JULES BOUCHÉ. HT. (Croibier & Son, 1911.) Superb white flowers, shaded light blush at center; fragrant. Plant exceptionally strong, healthy, and very free flowering.

Perhaps the best and most dependable white garden Rose. Bushier and taller than Miss Willmott, but flowers not so large. A much better bloomer and grower than Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, and more suitable for bedding with other Hybrid Teas than Frau Karl Druschki. It is a splendid Rose of good quality in a difficult color; adaptable to a great many locations and uses. See illustration opposite page 17.


MME. JULES GROLEZ. HT. (P. Guillot, 1897.) Bright china-rose blooms of pointed, pyramidal shape, and fair fragrance. Plant spreading, liberal with its bloom, and almost immune to Rose diseases.

In its very double, long-lasting bloom and perfect foliage, it resembles a Tea Rose, but is quite hardy and dependable. Its chief defect is its rather commonplace color which blues after the flower opens, but a fine bedding Rose for all that. See illustration opposite page 29.

MME. LEON PAIN. HT. (P. Guillot, 1904.) Splendid salmon buds and pink blooms of great size, tinted heavily with silvery flesh and orange at the center; fragrant. Plant is very vigorous, branching, free flowering, and almost immune to disease.

A bedding Rose of the highest quality in all respects. The blooms are perfect in color, shape, and endurance. The foliage is unsurpassed and in blooming it is exceeded by no Rose equal to it in beauty. One of the best Roses grown and a general favorite. See illustration opposite page 29.



The result of high pruning. 
Note bare legs and tall growth

MME. MARCEL DELANNEY. HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1916.) Clear, silvery blooms, lightly shaded with lilac, exquisitely formed and fragrant. Plant is moderately vigorous, with average foliage and fair blooming qualities.

There is no lovelier Rose in cultivation than this, but it does not bloom very freely at times. Best in early fall.

MME. MEHA SABATIER. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1917.) Brilliant, bright crimson, almost scarlet; flowers large, semi-double and informal in shape. The plant branches vigorously, producing its blooms abundantly throughout the season. The foliage is persistent and seldom affected by disease.

At its best in beds and masses where it makes a stunning effect because its color does not "blue." The white line which appears in the inner petals at times adds much to its brilliance. See illustration opposite page 16.

MME. MELANIE SOUPERT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1905.) Extremely large buds of the most elegant form, salmon-yellow, touched with coppery pink. The pale yellow flowers are enormous, semi-double, with waxy petals of the heaviest substance. A tall, spare plant, quite free flowering, but not always resistant to disease.

One of the most beautiful of Roses in bud and half open, but it often fails to produce them freely in the fall. It needs careful protection in a severe climate.

MME. POINCARÉ. HT. See page 9.

MME. RAVARY. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1899.) Orange buds of fine size and shape which open to cup-shaped semi-double flowers of golden cream and fawn; sweetly perfumed. Plant low, branching, free flowering, but foliage could be better.

A bedding Rose of charming habit and holds its color better than most of the Hybrid Teas of its type. Its weakest point is its foliage, which needs the usual protection from black-spot in ordinary seasons.

MME. SECOND WEBER. HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1908.) Splendid buds and very double, perfectly formed flowers of bright rose-pink, with salmon shades in the center. The plant is robust and tall, free flowering, but foliage needs protection.

A Rose of faultless form in bud and bloom but the color often bleaches in heat. Makes a fine bed and has good stems for cutting. At its best in cool seasons and late fall. See illustration opposite page 29.

MOLLY BLIGH. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.) Deep pink, with an orange halo at base of petals; very sweetly perfumed. Plant branching and vigorous, producing its blooms abundantly.

Noted for its well-formed spiral buds and flowers, but a Rose which has not been widely tested in this country.

MOLLY SHARMAN-CRAWFORD. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.) Greenish white buds of charming shape, opening to full snowy flowers of delicate fragrance.

A very hardy Tea and very lovely, but the

plant is not always strong, yet it produces large bunches of flowers on the stem.

MORGENGLANS. HT. (G. A. Van Rosseum, 1916.) Slender, coppery orange buds, and blooms which open salmon-flesh, semi-double and somewhat fragrant. The plant is notably tall, bushy, and prolific in bloom, with abundant healthy foliage.

A charming decorative Rose for bedding and mass effects. Its bright color is rather fleeting and the flowers do not last long, but the constantly opening buds keep the plant always bright with color. \$1.50 each.

MR. JOH. M. JOLLES. HT. (G. A. Van Rosseum, 1916.) Large, globular buds and double blooms of creamy yellow, with apricot and golden yellow tints. Plant bushy and vigorous, with abundant foliage, resistant to disease. Free flowering and hardy.

An uncommon, free-growing, bedding variety, bearing its blooms in clusters in great profusion. Not well known in America and worth a thorough trial. A seedling of Frau Karl Druschki, which should insure its merit.

MRS. AARON WARD. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907.) Delightful little buds of golden buff, opening to fully double, attractively shaped flowers of tawny gold and pink, with an agreeable fragrance. The plant is dwarf, spreading, with very healthy holly-like foliage, and always in bloom.

A standard sort for garden and cutting and buttonhole. Flowers small in heat and the color fades to light pink, otherwise it is almost perfect. Under high cultivation the blooms are much larger and more intensely colored. See illustration opposite page 29.

MRS. ALFRED TATE. HT. See page 10.

MRS. AMBROSE RICARDO. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1914.) Very large, full blooms of pale pink and light yellow, of firm, incurved form, and some fragrance. The plant is usually very strong, exceedingly floriferous, but not entirely resistant to disease.

One of the finest and very largest of all Roses. Its enormous blooms improve in color and texture and keep for days after being cut. Its growth is often a little erratic and its foliage needs protection. Not a Rose of long life but so distinct that it is worth planting every year. See illustration opposite page 29.

MRS. AMY HAMMOND. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1911.) Cream and amber flowers of medium size, sometimes lightly flushed with pink, apricot at base of petals; mildly fragrant. Plant grows and blooms moderately well, and foliage is resistant to disease.

An attractive Rose, suitable for either bedding or cutting, and generally satisfactory.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE. HT. (Cocker & Sons, 1913.) Large, creamy white flowers of good form and slightly fragrant. Plant fairly strong and a moderate bloomer.

A beautiful but not always vigorous Rose, usually at its best in the autumn if there is not much rainy weather.



1 Elegante

2 Golden Ophelia

3 Charming

4 Capt. F. Bald



1 Queen of Fragrance

2 Elli Hartmann

3 Etoile de Hollande

MRS. ARCHIE GRAY. HT. (H. Dickson, 1914.)

Creamy white flowers, often deepening to canary-yellow; petals large and of fine substance; sweetly perfumed. Plant is fairly free in growth and bloom, and foliage needs the usual black-spot preventives.

A pretty cutting or bedding Rose which needs to be well protected in severe climates.

MRS. ARTHUR E. COXHEAD. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1911.)

Deep rose-pink or light crimson blooms of fine form and large size, noted for their fragrance. The plant is very vigorous and productive.

The flowers are occasionally purplish, a fault outweighed by the excellent form and fragrance, especially late in the autumn.

MRS. ARTHUR ROBERT WADDELL. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1908.)

Beautiful, tapering buds of yellowish copper, opening to nearly single, cupped blooms of bronze-pink and apricot, with a delicate, delicious perfume. The plant is rampant, branching, and very free flowering. The foliage is better than the average.

A splendid decorative Rose for borders or massing, whose fleeting blooms are produced profusely throughout the season. They improve in substance and deepen in color with the approach of cool weather, becoming superb in the fall. See illustration opposite page 29.

MRS. BECKWITH. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1922.)

Long, deep yellow buds, opening to medium-sized, fairly full blooms of strong lemon-yellow, paling to white at edges; somewhat fragrant. Plant is of moderate, erect growth, with healthy foliage.

A clear, unfading yellow Rose of the type of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, with fewer thorns, and which will be very much in demand when better known. The foliage is very healthy for a Rose of that class, and the blooms are very well formed. \$1.50 each.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE. HT. See page 6.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. HT. (Mrs. Charles Bell, 1917.)

Lovely shell-pink buds and blooms of fine globular form with shadings of soft salmon; sweetly perfumed. The plant is notably strong and bushy, bearing good foliage seldom attacked by disease.

A softer, finer color than Radiance, which it resembles in almost all other respects, and should be equally popular. It does not bloom as freely as Radiance, but all Roses cannot be expected to do that.

MRS. CHARLES E. RUSSELL. HT. (A. Montgomery, 1913.)

Rosy carmine flowers of large size and fine globular form, double to center and fragrant. Plant is sturdy and erect, only fairly free flowering.

A florists' Rose of magnificent form and size under glass. Outdoors it is fairly good but rather sparing of its bloom.

MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1920.)

Massive cream and lemon blooms of irreproachable form and substance, borne very freely on tall stems and a vigorous, healthy plant.

Originally thought suitable for exhibition only, but is showing up magnificently in the garden and promises to be a fine white bedding variety. \$1.50 each.

MRS. C. W. DUNBAR-BULLER. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1919.)

Very large, well-formed blooms of deep rosy carmine, exquisitely shaded and perfumed.

An upright bushy sort, of good bedding quality and usually suitable for cutting. \$1.50 each.

MRS. DUDLEY CROSS. T. (W. Paul & Son, 1907.)

Pale yellow blooms of medium size, sometimes flushed with pink, full, well-formed, and lightly fragrant. Plant vigorous, moderately free flowering, and hardy.

Flowers last a long time when cut. A very hardy Tea Rose, especially recommended for dry climates where there is no mildew.

MRS. FRANKLIN DENNISON. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1915.)

White blooms of unusual substance, sometimes lightly shaded pink and deepening to yellow at base of petals. Plant is very vigorous and free flowering.

A strong-growing garden variety producing an abundance of lovely flowers for cutting, but needs careful protection against black-spot.

MRS. GEORGE MARRIOTT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1918.)

Very large, long-pointed buds and flowers of perfect proportions, tinted with deep cream and pearl and flushed with rose. Plant dwarf but strong, blooming abundantly throughout the season.

Primarily a Rose for fine specimen blooms but produces enough of them to make an excellent garden plant. Has not been widely planted in America, and should be thoroughly tested by those seeking the most beautiful flowers. See illustration opposite page 29.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER. HT. (Lowe & Sawyer, 1911.)

Long, slender, finely formed buds, opening to very large, perfectly formed flowers of clear, brilliant rose. Plant is vigorous and blooms very freely.

A very beautiful Rose but very subject to mildew. Recommended for dry climates or gardens which receive careful treatment to prevent it.

MRS. HENRY MORSE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1919.)

A bright flower of two contrasting tones of pink, with an underlying yellow glow; double, high-centered, large, moderately fragrant. Plant tall and branching; foliage a little sparse. Very free blooming and has proved quite hardy.

The very best of the new improved pink Roses. The color resembles Jonkheer J. L. Mock, and it could replace that bull-headed old variety with much gain to garden beauty. In fact we could conscientiously state that all the good qualities of Mme. Caroline Testout, Jonkheer J. L. Mock and Lady Ashtown are combined in this Rose. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 28.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT. HT. (J. H. Dunlop, 1917.)

Deep, rich red flowers of medium size, well-shaped, and very fragrant. Plant strong and productive.

A florists' Rose which seems exceedingly well adapted for the garden. Charming and worth while.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS. T. (S. McGredy & Son, 1910.) Finely shaped, double white flowers tinted with pale lemon at center and sweetly perfumed. Growth moderate, blooms well, and is hardy for a Tea.

Very beautiful and extremely free flowering. The plant is sometimes an astonishingly strong grower. We recommend this variety as one of the best white everblooming Roses.

MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON. HT. See page 10.

MRS. HUGH DICKSON. HT. (H. Dickson, 1915.) Deep cream flowers of lovely outline, suffused with apricot; fragrant. Moderately strong and free.

Superbly beautiful for all purposes, but it is not an easy Rose to grow, yet with careful cultivation it will give splendid results.

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMSON. HT. See page 10.

MRS. J. C. AINSWORTH. HT. See page 10.

MRS. JOHN COOK. HT. (J. Cook, 1919.) Pointed buds, opening to cup-shaped white flowers, delicately flushed with pink at the center. Plant of modest growth and blooming quality. Foliage good.

Almost white in hot weather but lovely in fall. The half-open blooms are especially fine and rather close to Ophelia in general appearance.

MRS. JOSEPH H. WELCH. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1911.) Brilliant rose-pink blooms of a few very large petals; sweetly perfumed. Plant is tall and fairly free.

Flower-stems weak in hot weather, but is splendid in the cool weeks of autumn.

MRS. MACKELLAR. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1915.) Delicate, light yellow, almost cream buds of perfect shape, opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers. Fair growth and bloom. Foliage excellent.

In the bud it is one of the most delightful Roses known; the open flower is pretty but ought to have more petals.

MRS. PRENTISS NICHOLS. HT. See page 10.

MRS. MONA HUNTING. HT. (Hugh Dickson, 1916.) Chamois-yellow buds, opening to pure fawn blooms of fair form and size. Plant of moderate growth and fairly free blooming. Foliage quite good.

A prize for the gardener who is looking for beautiful Roses—not easy ones.

MRS. RAMON DE ESCOFET. HT. (W. Easlea, 1919.) Very large buds and blooms of intense crimson-flame, double and of exhibition form; fragrance not notable. Plant is vigorous, throwing up long flower-stems freely over a long season.

Somewhat resembles George C. Waud in color, but the flowers are larger and a little better formed. The flower-stems are not always strong. Foliage seems to be very good, but mildew occasionally appears upon its thorns.

MRS. REDFORD. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1919.) Perfectly shaped buds and blooms of bright orange and apricot, not fully double, but lasting and very fragrant. Plant is a strong, upright grower, blooming abundantly throughout the season.

A splendid bright-colored decorative variety with very beautiful, shining foliage,



A Hybrid Tea pruned close in spring

and should be more freely planted in this country. Thrives under ordinary conditions but is much better when heavily fed and well cared for. \$1.50 each.

MRS. S. K. RINDGE. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1919.) Long, yellow buds, striped with red, opening to a fairly full, distinctively formed yellowish flower becoming pink with age. Growth and bloom moderate.

Color remarkable, but fades in hot sunshine; foliage is quite good, even for gardens heavily infested with mildew, but it does not live long. The plant goes back the second year, and produces only weak growth.

MRS. S. T. WRIGHT. T. See page 10.

MRS. T. HILLAS. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) Pure chrome-yellow buds and flowers unstained by any other color, deeply cupped and full. Plant is strong, with fair stems, and moderately free flowering.

Flowers of much beauty but of no great endurance. Thrives under special care and feeding, requiring the usual protection from black-spot.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1909.) Charming flowers of clear rose and light pink, with many fluffy, peony-like petals and a sweet perfume. The plant is strong, foliage healthy, and a moderate but dependable bloomer.

A reliable and beautiful bedding Rose, bearing its very large flowers erect on stiff sturdy stems. A sort that appeals to the experienced grower more and more each season, because of its cheerful and dependable disposition. If we were to select six Roses for plants, this would be one of them. Strange that it is not distributed more. It is an all-round satisfactory variety. See illustration opposite page 29.

MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1922.) Deep flesh-color, softly contrasted with a lighter shade of soft pink and a golden glow at the base of the petals; slightly fragrant. Very vigorous, branching plant with an excellent blooming habit.

One of the splendid new pink Roses destined to replace older varieties. A distinctly superior Rose without being remarkably new in color. \$1.50 each.

MY MARYLAND. HT. (J. Cook, 1908.) Full, well-shaped blooms of clear, salmon-pink, with lighter edges; fragrant. Bush upright, strong, and a liberal bloomer.

An excellent garden Rose of extremely beautiful color and strong growth, but the foliage needs usual attention to prevent black-spot.

NATALIE BÖTTNER. HT. (J. Böttner, 1910.) Creamy blooms of fine substance, with flesh and yellow shades; fragrant. Growth is excellent and foliage above the average.

A splendid light-colored garden Rose which is surprisingly little known or appreciated.

NATIONAL EMBLEM. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1915.) Dark crimson blooms, overlaid with velvety shades and vermilion, unusually well-formed for a red Rose, and fairly fragrant. Strong growth and abundant bloom.

A very beautiful and deeply colored Rose with petals of heavy substance, making it fine for cutting as well as garden decoration.

NEDERLAND. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Excellent buds, opening to very large, well-shaped blooms of deep, glowing red, borne on long, strong stems by vigorous free-flowering plants.

A well-liked but little-known Rose of excellent bedding habit which produces blooms of fine quality for cutting and show specimens. \$1.50 each.

NERISSA. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1912.) Pink buds and creamy double flowers, deepening to peach color at the center; mildly fragrant. Plant is conservative in both growth and bloom, and foliage needs protection.

An attractive flower of a different and interesting color, but not an easy Rose for the inexperienced to grow. See illustration opposite page 29.

NOBLESSE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1917.) Large, full flowers of primrose-yellow, shaded rose color in the center. Growth moderate, producing plenty of flowers on fine stems throughout the season.

A very beautiful variety, scarcely known or tested in this country, and worthy of extended and careful trial. \$1.50 each.

OPHELIA. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1912.) A creamy white and pale pink bloom with a glint of golden yellow in the folds of its petals; very fragrant. Plant of very strong and spare habit, producing its bloom very liberally.

A most lovely and famous Rose—one of the best in the world. Its faults are a tendency to produce malformed buds in very hot weather and its need for protection against black-spot. See illustration opposite page 29.

OPHELIA, YELLOW. HT. A sport of Ophelia, with smaller flowers, and very much like it in most respects, but a deeper yellow center paling at the outer edges.

One of the numerous yellow descendants of Ophelia which is rather distinct if forced in the greenhouse, but outdoors it is not much different from the type.

PADRE. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Copper-scarlet, with bright yellow at base of petals. Flowers semi-double, with fifteen to twenty, often curiously notched, petals. Erect, strong bush, with light yellow-green foliage; blooms with exceptional freedom.

An extremely effective bedding Rose of the general type of Mme. Edouard Herriot, but taller, with better stem, intenser color, and does not fade. A distinctly vital Rose which is bound to be popular for years to come. \$1.50 each.

PAX LABOR. HT. See page 10.

PHARISAER. HT. (Hinner, 1903.) Graceful buds and very well-shaped double blooms of white and rose-pink, shaded with silvery salmon; mildly fragrant. Better than average in growth, freedom of bloom, and foliage.

One of the very good, reliable Roses with an especially attractive color and a fine, well-retained shape. Foliage needs usual protection. See illustration opposite page 29.

PILGRIM. HT. (Montgomery Co., Inc., 1920.) Large blooms of rose and silvery pink, with splendid texture and perfume. Moderate growth, blooming freely on stiff stems; resistant to disease.

A florists' Rose with excellent qualities for the garden. The color blues somewhat, but there are few Roses which do not.

PORTIA. HT. See page 10.

PREMIER. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918.) Rich, dark pink flowers of full form, fine size, and pleasing fragrance, borne singly on stiff, almost thornless stems by a vigorous and robust plant with very fine disease-resistant foliage.

A tremendously popular florists' Rose which is prized by many growers outdoors. Its chief fault is its rather common color and shape. Generally, it does not produce good flowers early, but fall bloom is perfect and abundant.

PRESIDENT CHERIOUX. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1922.) Very large, salmon-pink blooms, with reddish buff shading and petals of lovely waxy texture; slightly fragrant. Splendid growth and liberal bloom.

A new orange-pink Rose whose enormous, double blooms and very excellent habit insure it a lasting place among the choicest. \$1.50 each.

PRESIDENT WILSON. HT. (W. Easlea, 1918.) Immense, bright pink blooms of exceedingly handsome quality, with a luminous glow overspreading its petals, but not noticeably fragrant. Plant is branching and strong, quite liberal in blooming, but its foliage requires the customary protection.

A beautiful Rose, slightly reminiscent of Willowmere, but a more bushy plant and a looser flower with a shade less salmon in the color. Has proved to be a showy and dependable garden Rose. See illustration opposite page 12.

PRIMEROSE. HT. (Souper & Notting, 1913.) Medium sized, well-shaped flowers of light yellow and apricot, with some fragrance. Plant is dwarf and moderately free in blooming.

A pretty Rose for cutting but rather sparing in growth and bloom.

PRINCE DE BULGARIE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1902.) Large, well-pointed flowers of silvery flesh, shaded deeper in the center and tinted salmon and saffron. The plant is strong but spare in habit, blooms freely, and bears foliage of average quality.

A well-known Rose of the Ophelia type but larger flower, distinct in its longer bud, bronzy red foliage, and the deep yellow hue which suffuses it in autumn. In other respects it is close to Antoine Rivoire. See illustration opposite page 29.



PRINCE ENGELBERT CHARLES D'ARENBERG. HT. (Souper & Notting, 1909.) Pointed buds and bright scarlet blooms of good form and size; fragrant. Moderate growth and fair blooming qualities.

A well-known bedding Rose, valuable because its foliage is resistant to disease. The blooms are attractive but not lavishly produced.

PRISCILLA. HT. (A. N. Pierson, Inc., 1922.) Pointed buds and shapely blooms of largest type, opening true rose-pink, paling lighter as the flower expands. Vigorous, with a fine floriferous habit.

A very beautiful Rose, bred for florists' use, but found too variable in color for that purpose. It has splendid garden possibilities.

PUCK. HT. See page 10.

QUEEN OF FRAGRANCE. HT. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1915.) Shell-pink, double blooms, tipped with silver, elegantly shaped and noted for fragrance.

Plant of moderate growth and blooming qualities, but desirable for the intense fragrance of its flowers. See illustration opposite page 25.

RADIANCE. HT. (J. Cook, 1908.) Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; globular in shape and very fragrant. The plant makes splendid growth, has wonderful blooming qualities.

The easiest growing and most reliable pink Hybrid Tea Rose. It is splendid for bedding and lasts a long time when cut. It has no serious faults and is by all comparisons the most popular American Rose. See illustration opposite page 29.

RED CROSS. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.) Large, semi-double blooms of rosy red, borne in sprays upon fairly vigorous, healthy plants.

An interesting decorative Rose, just a little different from the usual red bedding sorts. \$1.50 ea.

RED-LETTER DAY. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) Brilliant scarlet-red buds and almost single flowers of fair size, borne on plants of notable vigor with an extravagant abandon, hard to equal.

Splendid for massing or bedding. Scarcely good enough for cutting but bright and pretty in the garden; certainly red, not crimson.

RED RADIANCE. HT. (Gude Bros., 1916.) An even better Rose than its parent, Radiance in habit, bearing big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong, individual canes which are freely produced all summer until frost. Foliage excellent.

Ours is the darker of the two varieties called Red Radiance, and we think it is the better; its color is more nearly light crimson than red. See illustration opposite page 29.

RED STAR. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1918.) Large buds and semi-double blooms of clear, snappy red, with a few very wide petals, and some fragrance. The plant grows well and blooms very freely. Foliage is vigorous and healthy.

A superb decorative or massing Rose, much on the order of Red-Letter Day, K. of K., Red Cross, and several others, but distinguished by its big petals and somewhat softer color and texture. See illustration opposite page 29.

RENÉE WILMART-URBAN. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1908.) Salmon-flesh flowers, edged with carmine, well-shaped, slightly fragrant, and borne singly on plants of moderate vigor.

Beautiful in bud and flower, but the foliage requires the usual protective measures.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. HT. See page 6.

REV. WILLIAMSON. HT. See page 6.

RICHMOND. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1905.) Crimson-scarlet buds and flowers of good size and form, bearing the real Damask perfume. Plant is moderately strong and very free flowering throughout the season.

Color varies, and it must be disbudded to produce fine flowers. Foliage needs protection against the usual Rose pests. It is a splendid cutting Rose if well grown and a good decorative under ordinary treatment.

ROBERT HUEY. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.) Pointed buds and full, very sweet flowers of carmine-red, with a whitish edge to its petals, borne freely and constantly on a fairly strong plant.

A splendid garden Rose, remarkable for its free-flowering qualities, especially in hot weather. The color blues but is not unattractive. Good in autumn.

ROBIN HOOD. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1912.) Medium-sized, full blooms of rosy scarlet, becoming crimson toward autumn; very fragrant. Plant is fairly strong and blooms liberally, with foliage of more than average quality.

A florists' Rose escaped to the garden. The shape of its flowers is not the best unless disbudded and well fed, but does well as a decorative under ordinary care.

ROSALIND. HT. (F. R. Pierson & Co., 1917.) Large, coral buds and excellent blooms of pink and apricot, with a very sweet perfume. Plant grows and blooms splendidly, but the foliage needs usual attention.

A sport of Ophelia, with somewhat richer color and a few more petals. It inherits all the other qualities of its parent.

ROSE MARIE. HT. (F. Dorner & Sons Co., 1915.) Fragrant, clear rose-pink flowers of large size, borne freely on plants of notable vigor and health.

A better Rose than many older pink sorts, quite distinct, and worth having in any planting—really one of the very finest Roses. See illustration opposite page 29.

SECRETARIS ZWART. HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1918.) Very attractive flowers of bright rose and salmon, shaded with silvery tints on reverse of petals. Plants are of notable vigor and liberal in blooming. The foliage is glossy and resistant to disease.

When well-grown, the blooms are enormous, particularly in late autumn. A little known Rose which gives promise of being adapted to our climate and merits wide planting and testing. \$1.50 each.



1 The Queen Alexandra

2 Souv. de Claudius Pernet

3 Mrs. Henry Morse

4 Independence Day



1 Mme. Jules Grolez
5 Mrs. Aaron Ward
9 Mrs. George Marriott
13 Pharisaer
17 William F. Dreer

2 Mme. Leon Pain
6 Radiance
10 Nerissa
14 Prince de Bulgarie
18 Rose Marie

3 Mme. Segond Weber
7 Red Radiance
11 Mrs. Wakefield C.-Miller
15 Queen of Fragrance
19 Senateur Mascaraud

4 Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo
8 Mrs. A. R. Waddell
12 Willowmere
16 Ophelia
20 Red Star

SENATEUR MASCURAUD. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1909.) Slender, tapered buds, developing into large, light yellow flowers with richer tints at the center; mildly fragrant. Plant is of moderate growth and bloom, with average foliage.

A very pretty Rose of lovely color and form which can be planted closer than the average because of its somewhat small growth. See illustration opposite page 29.

SENSATION. HT. See page 10.

SERGE BASSET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1918.) Smallish, very double flowers of deep garnet-red. Plant dwarf, wiry, and bushy. Free flowering and hardy.

Not very notable for shape or size, but the color is attractive, even in its blued state. A fine bedding Rose, 12 to 18 inches high, whose compact growth and free-flowering habit highly commend it.

SEVERINE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1918.) Beautiful coral-red buds, expanding to almost single blooms which fade to soft reddish pink as they age. Plant is very vigorous and blooms freely; foliage good.

A striking decorative Rose of good branching growth and sparkling color. Beautiful for cutting in the bud or half-developed flower. \$1.50 each.

SHOT SILK. HT. See page 6.

SOLEIL D'OR. Per. (Pernet-Ducher, 1900.) Orange-gold and pink mingle in the very double, somewhat misshapen blooms, in a splendor of unrivaled color; very sweetly scented. Plant of vigorous Hybrid Perpetual habit, blooming freely in June and sparingly thereafter. Foliage very bad.

An intensely interesting Rose, the first of the Pernet yellow strain. Its foliage spots, its canes often die back, its flowers are crooked, but it is the most marvelously colored Rose in creation.

SOUVENIR DE CHARLES LAEMMEL. Per. See page 10.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1920.) Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edge; beautiful when half open but not so good full-blown. Plant erect and strong; foliage glossy and disease-resistant. Blooms freely early and late.

A popular greenhouse variety, supplying the long-wanted truly yellow Rose. It is generally good in the garden, and the disagreeable black center which disfigures the open flower may be prevented by removing the center bud from the clusters as they form. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 28.

SOUVENIR DE GABRIEL LUIZET. HT. See page 6.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGE BECKWITH. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) Immense, very double blooms of salmon-pink and yellow. Richly blended in petals of good substance; and moderately fragrant. Plant is erect, vigorously branching, and productive.

A scarce variety which is creating much enthusiasm among Rose fanciers. It resembles the Lyon Rose very much. The flower is not quite as good but the foliage and habit of the plant are immeasurably superior. \$1.50 each.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) Brick-red buds, opening to terracotta-pink blooms of immense size, very double, and deliciously fragrant. Stocky, dwarf plant with fair foliage. Free blooming and hardy.

An unusually beautiful Rose, particularly for massive bedding effects. In common with most Pernet Roses, it resents close pruning, and needs protection from black-spot, but it is better than most in that respect; no mildew. \$1.50 each.

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE PRAT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1910.) Clear amber-yellow flowers of charming form, deepening in color at the center and mildly fragrant. Bush is fairly strong, with excellent foliage, and blooms freely.

Somewhat similar to *Senateur Mascuraud*, but stronger and not so deeply colored. Delightful for buttonholes in the bud, but open flowers fade quickly, although they keep their shape very well.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1922.) Light buff-yellow blooms of almost perfect form, deepening to orange at the center; sweetly perfumed. Plant is very strong; productive, and usually free from disease.

An improved yellow of the true Hybrid Tea type. Holds its head erect, and does not fade badly. Color intense in cool seasons. \$1.50 each.

SOUVENIR DE MARQUES LOUREIRO. HT. See page 10.

SOUVENIR DE MME. AUGUSTINE GILLOT. Per. See page 10.

SOUVENIR DE MME. BOULLET. HT. See page 7.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING. T. (Souper & Notting, 1902.) Very double, yellow flowers deepening to copper and apricot; sweetly perfumed. A bushy, vigorous plant, floriferous, free from disease, and very hardy for a Tea Rose.

Valuable because of its immunity to mildew, but the flowers shrivel in heat and ball in cold, wet weather; fine in cool dry falls.

SOUVENIR DU PRESIDENT CARNOT. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1894.) Rosy white flowers, tinted with flesh-color at the center, of almost perfect form, and somewhat fragrant. The bush is moderately strong, produces long flower-stems, but needs protection from foliage troubles.

An exquisite cutting Rose, resembling the hardy climber *Dr. W. Van Fleet* in color, although the form is better and the stems are not as strong. It needs plenty of feeding, and is worth it.

SUBSTITUT JACQUES CHAPEL. HT. See page 7.

SUNSTAR. HT. See page 7.

SUNBURST. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912.) Fine yellow flowers, strongly suffused with orange at the center, fragrant, and well-shaped. Plant spreading.

Very beautiful, but it takes time and patience to establish and grow it well.

SUNNY JERSEY. HT. (P. Le Cornu, 1918.) Pointed buds, opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers of bronzy salmon and orange. Plants are upright, with foliage of average quality and bloom in sprays.

A variation of *Mme. Edouard Herriot*, which it resembles in all respects except color, and it is a good companion for that variety. \$1.50 each.

T. F. CROZIER. HT. (H. Dickson, 1918.) Pale yellow buds and blooms of medium size and fairly full, without fragrance. Plant is vigorous and very free, producing good flowers on long, firm stems.

Very attractive flowers becoming white as they open, adding a needed variety to the rather short list of white bedding Roses.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROSE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1918.) Globular, fairly full blooms of medium size, and unusual color—scarlet on inside, and yellow on outside of petals; somewhat fragrant. Growth, foliage and blooming qualities fair.

An astonishing flower which has made a sensation. Brighter and smaller than Juliet. It is not always perfect; in hot weather the colors are dulled, but it is of great distinction. \$1.50 each. See illustration opposite page 28.

THERESE ZEIMET LAMBERT. HT. See page 10.

TIPPERARY. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1917.) Yellow flowers of attractive shape and medium size, not fully double, and fragrant. Plant usually strong and floriferous, but foliage needs usual protection against disease.

The pretty little flowers become lighter with age but are very freely produced, making it an excellent bedding and buttonhole Rose.

TOISON D'OR. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) Orange-yellow, half-double blooms, distinctly tinted with bronze; globular form; not notably fragrant. Plant is low, spreading, and free flowering, with bluish green, healthy foliage.

Unusually attractive, but the flower has too few petals to be good for anything except a splash of color in the garden.

UNA WALLACE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1921.) A beautifully formed Rose of luminous old-rose color, without markings of any kind; slightly fragrant. Profusely flowering plants with average foliage.

Distinctly an "art" color different from any other. A new Rose, highly thought of abroad and promising much for American gardens.

VENUS. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Full, pointed blooms of soft, light pink, toning to pale flesh or cream at edges of petals; fragrant. The plant is a fine grower and blooms liberally. Foliage seems quite resistant to disease.

A charming new color, approaching the exquisite tints of Mrs. Charles Bell. The full flowers are very sweet but at times a trifle too heavy for the stems. Untroubled by disease in our experience. \$1.50 each.

VICOMTE MAURICE DE MELLON. HT. See page 10.

VICTORY. HT. See page 10.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE. HT. (Bennett, 1886.) Very large, well-formed flowers of creamy pink, shaded with salmon and deepening at center; very double and slightly fragrant. Plant makes good growth, with fair foliage, and blooms freely.

One of the oldest and most charming Hybrid Teas. It has some of the faults of the old varieties, notably a rather slender flower-stem and foliage which requires protection against disease, but is quite worth while.

VON HÖTZENDORF. Per. (J. C. Schmidt, 1916.)

The large, fully double flowers of golden rose, richly tinted with coppery red, and deliciously fragrant. Strong Hybrid Perpetual habit, with good foliage, and excellent blooming qualities.

A decidedly novel Rose, originating from Frau Karl Druschki and Beaute de Lyon, both of which have contributed of their excellent qualities.

WALTER SPEED. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.) Lemon-yellow flowers, changing to white, with large, overlapping petals of fine substance. Vigorous.

A bedding and cutting Rose of much charm. Not very well known in this country.

W. C. GAUNT. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.) Smallish blooms of dark crimson; slightly fragrant. A bushy plant with good blooming qualities.

A recommended bedding and massing Rose. Flowers are not very suitable for cutting.

W. E. WALLACE. HT. See page 10.

WESTFIELD STAR. HT. See page 7.

W. FREELAND KENDRICK. HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) Silvery white blooms of fair form, very double, sometimes tinted pink at center; slightly fragrant. Very vigorous, extremely hardy plant, with good foliage and fine blooming habit.

Suitable for massing or low pillars. Continuous blooming; foliage like Silver Moon. Formerly catalogued as Bloomfield Endurance. See illustration opposite page 13.

WILLIAM F. DREER. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1920.)

A wonderfully beautiful flower of golden fawn and orange-pink; moderately fragrant. Fair growth, with average foliage and blooming qualities.

Although remarkable for its very lovely color, this Rose requires skill to grow it successfully. The foliage needs protection, and the flower-stems wilt in hot weather. See illustration opposite page 29.

WILLIAM R. SMITH. T. (Smith, 1908.) Pale flesh-colored flowers of splendid shape, mottled with cream and pink; only slightly fragrant. Plant is very vigorous and spreading, blooms freely all season, and foliage is never troubled by disease.

One of the very hardiest Teas for the North, and grows very large in warm climates. Flowers seldom scorch as many Teas do, and its foliage is immune to mildew under all conditions.

WILLIAM SHEAN. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.)

Very long, tapering buds and clear, rose-pink flowers with enormous petals. Moderate growth and bloom.

A Rose of distinctive, beautiful form, perhaps unequaled in length of bud and petals.

WILLOWMERE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) Superb buds and blooms of richest pink, shining with a yellow glow which seems to come from the heart of the flower; not fragrant. A very strong grower and a persistent bloomer. The foliage requires protection.

One of the finest of all Roses; a bed of it is magnificent, and it is equally fine cut. Its only faults are lack of fragrance and the ordinary foliage weakness which is so easily controlled. See illustration opposite page 29.

CHINA OR BENGAL ROSES

THESE are everblooming Roses of most profuse habit, although their flowers are not as large or of such shape and substance as the Hybrid Teas. They are excellent sorts for massing or edging, for which purpose they are only rivaled by the Polyanthas. Their wood is slender, their foliage small, and they are continually in bloom.

The China or Bengal Roses are \$1 each, except where otherwise noted

ARIADNE. (W. Paul & Son, 1913.) Flowers bright crimson shaded yellow at center, semi-double, large petals. Vigorous growth and very floriferous.

Bright and effective for massing or bedding.

CHIN-CHIN. (Hobbies Ltd., 1909.) Clear, sulphur-yellow, well-formed, medium-sized flowers which hold their color well. Vigorous, bushy growth and ceaseless bloom.

Pretty used in conjunction with Mme. Eugène Resal, from which it sported.

COMTESSE DU CAYLA. (P. Guillot, 1902.) Lovely buds of coppery orange, and rather large, flat flowers of light reddish orange and yellow, on good stems, nearly single, not fragrant. Spreading plant of vigorous growth, very free flowering; foliage fair.

Especially adapted to border planting and quite hardy.

DUCHER. (Ducher, 1869.) White, fully double flowers, borne in large, short-stemmed clusters by a fairly strong, busily growing bush.

Easily the best white China, but suitable only for garden use because of its short stems.

FABVIER. (Laffay, 1832.) Bright crimson, semi-double flowers, with a few white lines on the petals. Very vigorous and continuously in bloom.

The brightest of all Chinas, and highly regarded for its brilliant mass of color.

HERMOSA. (Marcheseau, 1840.) Medium-sized, symmetrically double flowers of soft pink, borne in sprays on stout, healthy plants, always in bloom.

A favorite of three generations, and still very highly prized. 75 cts. each.

HOFGÄRTNER KALB. (Felberg-Leclerc, 1914.)

Large, full flowers of bright carmine, with yellow center, outer petals shaded red; fragrant. Plant free blooming and bushy.

Valued for its fragrance and most persistent blooming qualities.

LAURETTE MESSIMY. (Guillot fils, 1887.) Handsome buds and light rosy flowers of fair size, tinted with yellow at base of petals, very freely produced by a moderately vigorous, everblooming bush.

An old favorite whose enchanting color is much liked.

MME. EUGÈNE RESAL. (P. Guillot, 1894.) Bright pink flowers of medium size, with yellow base and reddish orange shadings. Bushy growth and continuous bloom.

Beautiful color, and always very much admired in the garden.

OLD BLUSH. (Parsons, 1796.) Bright pink flowers, darkening with age; sparkling, informal, and very pretty. Plant strong and flowers profusely in big, loose sprays.

The Bengal Rose, origin of all pink Chinas and still one of the best.

TITANIA. (W. Paul & Son, 1915.) Burning red buds of attractive shape and nearly single, orange flowers with petals often toothed. Moderate in growth and bloom.

Color is unusually attractive but it fades quickly. One of the most popular Chinas for garden ornamentation.

BOURBON ROSES

THE Bourbons are desirable old-fashioned Roses closely related to the Chinas. Many of them bloom continuously but a few are once-blooming only. There are both climbing and bedding types. Our list includes two of the finest old sorts and interesting, modern varieties.

ADAM MESSERICH. (P. Lambert, 1920.) Clear rosy red, well-filled, fragrant flowers, freely borne singly or in threes on a bushy plant 3 to 6 feet high, with bright green, healthy foliage.

A good, continuously blooming massing or shrub Rose. \$1 each.

KATHLEEN HARROP. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1919.) Pale shell-pink, well-formed, very fragrant. Blooms freely in spring on a thornless, climbing plant.

A light-colored sport of the lovely Zephirine Drouhin. \$1 each.

PARKZIERDE. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Fiery crimson-scarlet flowers, double, rather small, and notably fragrant. Strong-growing and very hardy plant.

Once-blooming only, but very profuse at that time. \$1 each.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. (Béluzé, 1843.) Silvery flesh-colored, very double flowers and fragrant. A vigorous beautiful plant which is a liberal but erratic bloomer.

A splendid old Rose but a little tender to frost. Old-fashioned very double, quartered flowers, now out of style but beautiful. \$1.50 each.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN. (Bizot, 1868.) Vivid pink, well-filled flowers of splendid shape and size, exquisitely perfumed. Blooms freely in spring on a strong, almost thornless climbing plant with healthy bronzy foliage. Hardy for this class.

An old Rose which has fallen into undeserved neglect. Hardy as Silver Moon. Rarely beautiful, very early, and one of the most desirable of all climbing Roses. \$1 each.

SINGLE ROSES

THESE are Hybrid Tea Roses with single or almost single flowers, and require the same culture and care as the other Hybrid Teas. They are often called the "Irish Singles," although they are not all of Irish origin. The buds are especially fine, but the open flowers are rather perishable although they are very freely produced. They always open well either in hot or cold weather, making them very valuable for decorative effects in the garden.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, for strong field-grown plants, except where otherwise noted

BLOOMFIELD PERPETUAL. HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) White, with golden stamens, mildly fragrant, and lasts well. Vigorous, bushy growth up to 5 feet. Quite hardy.

A good hedge Rose, resembling the Cherokee. See illustration opposite page 32.

ETHEL JAMES. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1921.) Large flowers, 4 inches across, of soft orange-pink, borne in artistic bouquets on a sturdy plant.

A favorite with many fanciers for table decoration. \$1.50 each.

IRISH BEAUTY. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1900.) Creamy white with yellow stamens; very fragrant, and free flowering. Foliage especially good; excellent growth.

Dwarfer than Bloomfield Perpetual, with more petals. See illustration opposite page 32.

IRISH ELEGANCE. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.) Bronzy pink buds, opening with shades of apricot and yellow. Very strong growth and continually in flower.

Perhaps the best liked and most planted single Rose. See illustration opposite page 32.

IRISH ENGINEER. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.) Very large, dazzling scarlet flowers. Plant of robust, dwarf growth, but not very free blooming.

A good color, contrasting well with the yellow stamens. Splendid form.

IRISH FIREFLAME. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) Orange crimson blooms, shaded pink and gold, very large (5 inches across); pleasing fragrance. Strong growth and profuse bloom.

A famous Rose, excellent in bud and fine for buttonhole. See illustration opposite page 32.

IRISH GLORY. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1900.) Very large blooms, silvery pink on inside of petals, reverse crimson; deliciously perfumed. Very vigorous and floriferous.

A wonderfully bright and charming color.

ISOBEL. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1916.) Exquisitely pointed buds and flowers with huge petals flushed with carmine-red and orange, becoming pink with age; fragrant. A floriferous plant needing plenty of room.

Indispensable where single Roses are liked and desirable. See illustration opposite page 32.

MRS. OAKLEY FISHER. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Apricot-yellow which is well retained; same graceful form as Irish Elegance; some fragrance. Plant is bushy and grows well. Moderate in bloom.

Practically fadeless yellow, and blooms best in autumn. \$1.50 each.

OLD GOLD. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1913.) Orange buds and buff flowers tinted pink, not quite single, mildly fragrant. Plant of moderate growth and bloom, needing some extra protection in hard winters.

Best in the bud before the very attractive color fades. See illustration opposite page 32.

PINK BEDDER. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1920.) Rose-pink with yellow center, tinted mauve with age. Plant of good habit, blooming in clusters.

A telling color when massed in the garden. \$2.50 each.

SIMPLICITY. HT. (H. Dickson, 1909.) Large, pure white flowers which keep well; slightly fragrant. Moderate upright growth and fair quantity of bloom. Foliage normal.

Noted for its pure color and beauty of form. See illustration opposite page 32.

ULSTER GEM. HT. (H. Dickson, 1916.) Large, canary-yellow flowers with slight fragrance, freely borne in clusters by a vigorous, well-branched plant.

Large and very beautifully pointed buds for cutting.

WALTHAM SCARLET. HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1914.) Crimson-scarlet flowers of medium size and fair lasting quality. Plant very vigorous and profuse in flowering.

Seventy blooms a season reported. Fine in autumn. \$2.50 each.

STANDARD or TREE ROSES

TREE ROSES are especially shaped plants with the actual Rose bush growing on the top of a single trunk 2 to 5 feet high, forming, in time, a well-rounded head, poised upon a comparatively slender stem. All types of Roses can be grown as standards and some are very successful. Standard Climbing Roses are known as "Weeping Roses" and like standards of Teas, Hybrid Teas or Hybrid Perpetuals, they are most ornamental when well grown. It cannot be denied that Standards are more difficult to grow than other Roses and are much more likely to succumb to drought or cold.

Owing to an extreme shortage of the special stock upon which the taller kinds are worked, we cannot offer Tree Roses in quantity or by varieties this season. We can supply a limited number of a few choice varieties and we have a fair stock of half-standards averaging 2 feet high budded chiefly to Polyantha sorts. Write for list of varieties and prices.



1 Old Gold
2 Isobel

3 Simplicity
4 Irish Beauty

5 Irish Elegance
6 Bloomfield Perpetual

7 Irish Fireflame

For description see opposite page

The Irish Singles

With the airy, unsophisticated grace of the wild Roses of the woods and fields these charming descendants of the Hybrid Teas combine the everblooming qualities of that race, furnishing their graceful sprays of dainty buds and fragile flowers throughout the season.

Brought into prominence a few years ago by the large Rose-growers of northern Ireland, they sprang into instant popularity, particularly for garden adornment and table decoration, for which purpose they are eminently fitted by their fleeting beauty.



A well-grown Hybrid Perpetual Rose—pruned low and heavily fertilized

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

THESE Roses are very hardy, extremely vigorous sorts, growing 3 to 10 feet high, dependable in almost all parts of the United States except the extreme South. They are not, as their name implies, perpetually in flower, but produce, in their one great burst of bloom, a lavish display of flowers which cannot be surpassed by any continuously blooming sorts. Their flowers are larger, fuller, and generally much more fragrant than any of the modern Roses. In northern gardens they are the only Roses with flowers of good form which can be depended upon to survive severe winters. A few sorts produce flowers in the fall if their foliage is kept healthy and they are carefully fertilized.

Hybrid Perpetuals should not be planted in the same beds with Hybrid Teas, but either be massed together or kept in the background where they will not be conspicuous when out of bloom.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10

ALFRED COLOMB. (Lacharme, 1865.) Light crimson with carmine reflexes, fine, globular form; extremely fragrant. Vigorous, medium height, with scattered thorns and large, handsome foliage.

A grand old Rose for general use. When established, gives fine flowers in autumn.

ALFRED K. WILLIAMS. (Schwartz, 1877.) Magenta-red, shaded crimson, large and perfect, with beautifully imbricated petals; some fragrance. Moderate growth, but hardy and free flowering.

One of the most beautiful, but needs good care to bring it to perfection.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (Bancroft, 1886.) Dark pink, shaded with smoky carmine, full, globular form and most deliciously fragrant. Growth quite vigorous; blooms with unusual freedom over a long season; foliage not very good.

Requires a dry, cool situation, heavy fertilization and protection from mildew. Under such conditions it does well; but better in greenhouse than outdoors.

ANNA DE DIESBACH. (Lacharme, 1858.) Clear, rosy carmine, unusually large, double flowers with thick, deeply cupped petals, reflexed and shaded red at the edges. Strong growth, free flowering, and one of the hardiest.

A Rose for the North. Heat badly spoils the buds and opening flowers. Profusely flowering, often giving some bloom in autumn.

BARBAROSSA. (N. Welter, 1906.) Carmine-purple, with crimson shadings, very large, superbly shaped, double, and exceedingly sweet. Very vigorous growth and abundant bloom.

One of the few purple Roses sufficiently attractive in shape to live down their color.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. (J. Liabaud, 1871.) Velvety maroon with blackish crimson shading, medium-sized, and very fragrant. Excellent growth and bloom, but shy in autumn.

One of the very darkest Roses, but not at its best in hot sunshine.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. (Pernet, 1867.) Light pink blooms of perfect symmetry, lightly shaded white or rose, very large, elegantly cupped; without fragrance, and usually borne singly. Robust, stiff canes set thick with heavy foliage.

Produces magnificent flowers on rigid, leafy stems, but not so profusely as others. Old, well-established plants bloom a little in autumn.

CANDEUR LYONNAISE. (Croibier & Son, 1914.) Pure white, tinted pale yellow, very large and full, produced singly on stiff stems. Very vigorous and hardy.

A seedling of Frau Karl Druschki which it probably surpasses in substance of flower but not in abundant blooming.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. (Lacharme, 1873.) Delicate flesh-pink, deepening in color toward the center, medium size, double, well-shaped, and fragrant. Robust, dwarf growth and blooms freely in autumn.

By breeding and character of flower almost a Hybrid Tea. The flowers are frequently ill-shaped, but the perfect ones are very lovely.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. (Bennett, 1893.) Scarlet-crimson buds and flowers of exquisite form, not fully double, but very large and fragrant. Plant big and strong, and almost constantly in bloom.

Color fades but not disagreeably. Dead flowers must be cut to prevent seeding, and it needs food to support its prolonged blooming.

CLIO. (W. Paul & Son, 1894.) Big, very double, globular flowers of pale pink, with flesh tones in center, splendid shape, fragrant. Heavy and extremely thorny canes, good foliage, and lavish bloom.

Needs disbudding because its tremendous clusters of buds all try to open at once. Balls badly in heat and wet.

COMMANDEUR JULES GRAVEREAUX. (Croibier & Son, 1908.) Pointed buds and peony-like flowers of velvety red, shaded maroon; very fragrant. Strong growth and liberal bloom.

A first-class Rose without objectionable carmine shades but blues somewhat with age.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.) Pure, velvety crimson, shaded with chestnut-red; fine globular flowers, held erect, and richly perfumed. A strong, vigorous grower, blooming over a long season.

Needs favorable weather conditions to develop its best color and form, but when it is good it is superlatively good.

EUGÈNE FÜRST. (Soupert & Notting, 1875.) Carmine-red blooms, with deep purple shadings, large, full, and very sweetly scented. Plant of considerable but not extreme vigor.

A little lighter in color than Baron de Bonstetten, from which it sported, and flowers more freely late in the season.

FISHER HOLMES. (E. Verdier, 1865.) Magnificent, reddish scarlet beneath a black velvety sheen, bright and glowing, perfectly formed and fragrant. Strong growth and old plants flower in autumn.

Loveliest of all red Hybrid Perpetuals, but rather small at times. Close to General Jacqueminot.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (P. Lambert, 1900.) Pinkish buds and magnificent, snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals, forming a flower of unimpeachable shape, but without fragrance. Plant one of the strongest, grows 4 to 10 feet high; foliage normal; blooms freely and continuously.

The best white Rose of any class, whose only drawback is scentlessness. For best flowers, the clusters should be disbudded when quite small. It requires hard-hearted pruning to keep it a manageable size.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. (Roussel, 1852.) Scarlet-crimson buds and clear red flowers of moderate size and excellent shape; deeply fragrant. Plant strong and bushy 3 to 6 feet high; normal foliage, and sometimes blooms a second time.

An imperishable old Rose whose lovely color and fragrance were the standard of perfection for half a century. Still a favorite.

GEORG ARENDS. (Hinner, 1910.) Long, delicately shaped buds and deep-petaled, pointed blooms of soft pink in its most exquisite shade; delicately scented. Plant very vigorous, grows 5 to 6 feet tall; fine, wavy foliage; blooms sparsely through the summer and fall.

As Hybrid Perpetuals go, it is without fault, and is, undoubtedly, the most beautiful, pure, unshaded pink Rose of any class. The summer flowers are not so good, but they are excellent in the fall.

GEORGE DICKSON. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Immense, dark red, velvety blooms of the most perfect shape; very fragrant. Strong-growing; foliage beautiful but weak; once-blooming; freezes badly in severe winters.

A trying Rose; many of its flowers are poor, but a few are so fine that it is very much worth while.

GLOIRE DE CHÉDANE-GUINOISSEAU. (Chédane & Pajotin, 1907.) Dark velvety crimson flowers with deep claret reflexes, of largest size and finest shape; fragrant. Plant exceedingly vigorous, rather sparing in bloom, quite hardy.

A gorgeous Rose which endures hot weather better than most reds. The flowers are strong in quality, but not much in quantity.



GLOIRE LYONNAISE. (Guillot fils, 1884.) Flowers of largest size, white, with a trace of yellow at the center, very double, tea-scented. Exceedingly strong; splendid foliage; liberal in bloom.

Seldom blooms in fall, and unfavorable weather ruins the buds. Strong enough to make a good pillar. Needs disbudding.

—A Hybrid Perpetual Rose pruned high in spring

GRÜSS AN SCHLESIEEN. (H. Kiese & Co., 1921.) Very large buds and blooms of bright shining red, well-formed, double, and fragrant. Plant is vigorous, with normal foliage and an excellent blooming habit.

A new Hybrid Perpetual from Germany, where that class is still highly regarded. Has done well in the nursery and deserves a trial.

GRÜSS AN WEIMAR. (H. Niese & Co., 1919.) Very large, well-shaped buds and blooms of pale pink on a yellowish ground. Vigorous and hardy.

Another new German Rose of the Frau Karl Druschki type, with a charming color.

HEINRICH MÜNCH. (Münch & Haufe, 1911.) Literally immense blooms of soft pink, splendidly formed, borne on vigorous plants inclined to bloom in the fall.

Often sold as Pink Frau Karl Druschki because of its similar exquisite shape.

HER MAJESTY. (Bennett, 1885.) Extremely large and well-formed blooms of satin-rose; fragrant. Growth robust but erratic, and not so free flowering as some.

Considered a most perfect Rose a few years back, and still used for cut-flowers in Paris.

HUGH DICKSON. (H. Dickson, 1905.) Brilliant scarlet-crimson blooms, large, full, and fragrant. Extremely vigorous growth and established plants bloom throughout the season.

Opens better in hot weather than most reds, but it needs lots of room.

J. B. CLARK. (H. Dickson, 1905.) Very large, light red blooms, shaded blackish maroon, globular, very double, slightly fragrant. Growth enormous (6 to 12 feet); average foliage; early bloom profuse but scarce later.

Usually disappointing if weather is hot at blooming-time, but of splendid beauty when conditions are right. Scarcely ever blooms in fall.

JOHN HOPPER. (Ward, 1862.) Large, semi-globular blooms of bright rose, shaded lilac toward edge of petals and carmine in center; fragrant. Stout, bushy growth; free blooming and generally satisfactory.

An excellent old Rose which often blooms with some freedom in autumn. In general characteristics it resembles *Magna Charta*.

JUBILEE. (M. H. Walsh, 1897.) Dark, velvety purple flowers with maroon shadings, very large, full and sweetly fragrant. Plant of moderate vigor and liberal in bloom.

One of the very dark Roses of the Prince Camille de Rohan type.

JULES MARGOTTIN. (Margottin, 1853.) Carmine-pink flowers, rather flat in form, large and double, slightly fragrant. Stout thorny growth; free flowering and very hardy; old plants flower quite freely in autumn.

Generally considered one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals, for its hardiness and free-flowering qualities. Bears a general resemblance to John Hopper.

LEONIE LAMBERT. (P. Lambert, 1913.) Silver-pink flowers, shaded with yellow and flesh-color, well-shaped and fragrant. Strong, upright growth, good foliage, and continuous bloom.

A splendid cutting Rose with long, stiff stems. One of the newer type of Hybrid Perpetuals.

LUDWIG MÖLLER. (H. Kiese & Co., 1914.) Bright amber-yellow flowers, paling to white as they open; of excellent form and vigorous growth, with fair blooming qualities.

A most unusual color, but, unfortunately, has not done very well in this country.

MAGNA CHARTA. (W. Paul & Son, 1876.) Bright pink, very large, very double flowers, suffused with carmine; heavily perfumed. Strong, erect growth, average foliage, and profuse bloom at its season.

One of the very best Roses of any class, but seldom or never blooms in fall. Notable for fragrance and hardness.

MARGARET DICKSON. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.) White with pale rosy center, well shaped, and faintly fragrant. Plant large; foliage good.

One of the best light-colored Hybrid Perpetuals, but it seldom blooms in autumn.

MARGUERITE GUILLARD. (C. Chambard, 1915.) Pure white, very large flowers of splendid form. A sport from Frau Karl Druschki which it resembles in color, growth, blooming habit, and all other respects except that it is entirely without thorns.

An interesting and valuable sort for those who like Roses without prickles.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. (Ellwanger & Barry, 1884.) Cherry-colored flowers with carmine reflexes, well shaped and very fragrant. Good growth and long blooming period.

Very similar to Alfred Colomb, but of stronger, hardier growth, and blooms more freely.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET. (J. Liabaud, 1877.) Rather large pink blooms, with mauve shadings, double, and slightly fragrant. Vigorous, healthy, and profusely blooming at its season.

The early flowers are best; later bloom is sparse and not up to standard.

MME. VICTOR VERDIER. (E. Verdier, 1863.) Well-shaped, very double, cherry-crimson flowers of globular form, and very fragrant. Very vigorous and free-blooming, but scarcely ever blooms in late summer or fall.

In the height of the Hybrid Perpetual's popularity, always referred to as a "superb Rose." Reputed to be one of the parents of La France.

MRS. JOHN LAING. (Bennett, 1887.) Large smooth blooms of clear pink, cup-shaped, double, and very sweet. Plant is vigorously erect, almost thornless, with handsome foliage and is most floriferous.

One of the very lovely Hybrid Perpetuals; blooms profusely early, and gives scattering flowers in summer and a fair display in the autumn. No doubt one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetual class; excellent for cutting.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.) Rosy pink, shading lighter toward base of petals, rather informal, double flowers, and mildly fragrant. Good growth, average foliage, and continuous bloom.

A steady-blooming garden Rose over a long season. One likes it more and more each year for its cheerful reliability.

PAUL NEYRON. (L. Levet, 1869.) Dark, lilac-rose blooms of immense size, fair form, very double, and remarkably fragrant. Quite vigorous, strong, almost smooth canes with tough, leathery foliage; particularly free and constant bloom.

When well-grown, probably the largest of all Roses, but quite shapeless, and not always clear color. Grows tall and makes a fair pillar. One of the best in this class.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. (E. Verdier, 1861.) Dark crimson flowers of fair size, shaded blackish maroon, moderately full, well formed, and deliciously fragrant. Growth rather moderate, spreading in habit; very free blooming in its season but seldom blooms in the fall.

Long considered the darkest of Roses and often sold as the "Black Rose." Its unique color commands admiration, but it fades somewhat in hot weather. It is quite hardy, but not as strong-growing as others of this class.

RUHM VON STEINFURTH. (L. Weigand, 1920.) Very large, pointed buds and full, cupped blooms of pure bright red; heavily perfumed. Vigorous, grows 3 to 4 feet high; foliage glossy; blooms over a long period.

A Hybrid Perpetual of the newer type which promises to be an excellent acquisition when better known. A good autumn bloomer.

SUZANNE-MARIE RODOCANACHI. (Léveque, 1883.) Dark rosy cerise, shaded lighter, very double, perfectly globular blooms of impressive size. Vigorous, healthy plant, liberal in bloom.

A fine-flowered standard sort of very beautiful form but rather ordinary in color.

ULRICH BRUNNER. (F. Levet, 1881.) Large, fairly full flowers of bright carmine-red, cupped form, and very fragrant. Strong, erect, smooth wooded bush, with large foliage. Blooms profusely in early summer.

A well-known and popular Rose which gives continuous bloom in favored locations. It is a fine decorative bush or pillar Rose.

VICK'S CAPRICE. (Vick, 1889.) Large, cupped flowers of lilac-rose, striped with white and deeper pink, full and of excellent form and fragrance. Fairly strong growth, foliage normal, and quite floriferous.

A novel flower of considerable attractiveness, but the stripes are sometimes blurred in unfavorable seasons. Valuable chiefly as an oddity.



The result of high pruning. Note lanky growth and bare base.

Polyantha Roses

POLYANTHAS are, perhaps, the most truly everblooming of all Roses, being scarcely ever out of flower during the whole growing season. They are sometimes called Baby Ramblers, which is a silly name referring to their resemblance to dwarf forms of the small-flowered rambler Roses. The word polyantha, meaning "many-flowered," describes them better, and distinguishes them from the many-flowered class of climbing Roses known as "multiflora."

They are ordinarily dwarf, bushy plants, seldom more than 18 inches high, hardy as the Hybrid Teas, and bear small flowers in enormous, many-flowered clusters. Nevertheless, the class is variable and many sorts do not conform to the type; some are taller, some are rather tender, and a few produce large flowers.

They are especially valuable for massing, edging and to some extent for mingling with other flowers.

All these Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, except where otherwise noted

JENNCHEN MÜLLER. (J. C. Schmidt, 1907.) Shining, bright pink blooms of fairly large size, with sharply quilled petals, borne in splendid trusses. The strong, bushy plants, 2 feet high, are almost always in bloom.

A splendid Rose for massing and bordering, but often afflicted with mildew.

ANDRÉE LENOBLE. (E. Turbat & Co., 1916.) Bright rose, double flowers, borne in corymbs of 50 to 100 on upright plants throughout the season.

Very floriferous and discolors less than most. Strong growth and good foliage. \$1 each.

BÉBÉ BLANC. See page 8.

CECILE BRUNNER. (Mme. Ducher, 1881.) Small, exquisitely formed buds and flowers of light pink with yellow base in diffuse, graceful clusters. Foliage waxy and healthy.

Perfectly formed miniature Roses of utmost grace and delicacy. Also called "Sweetheart Rose" and "Mignon Rose."

CHATILLON ROSE. (A. Nonin, 1923.) Bright pink, semi-double blooms with an illuminating touch of orange. The color lasts well but is not unattractive when faded. The trusses are of gigantic size, and the plant is both healthy and hardy.

Splendid and absolutely good. Highly recommended for massing and borders.

CLOTILDE SOUPERT. (Soupert & Notting, 1890.) Pearly white blooms with a pink flush at the base of its rather large closely overlapping petals. Blooms freely in large clusters; plant quite strong.

Tender in severest climates and flowers often ball, but a very different and notable variety.

CORAL CLUSTER. (R. Murrell, 1921.) Small, pale, coral-pink flowers of rather delicate shade, in very large trusses. Plant of excellent growth and profuse in bloom; especially good in cool weather.

An unusual and very attractive color, but foliage needs special attention to prevent disease. \$1 each.

DOROTHY HOWARTH. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Clear rosy pink flowers, shaded lighter, small, cup-shaped, double, and very attractive, borne in loose, graceful clusters on very strong, bushy plants, well furnished with foliage.

Reminiscent of the flowers of Bechtel's Double Crab-Apple in color, but better shaped. \$1 each.

EBLOUISSANT. (E. Turbat & Co., 1918.) Glowing, dark red flowers of medium size, quilled like little cactus dahlias, and shaded heavily with velvety crimson. Large, compact trusses, borne on dwarf but robust plants, which bloom constantly.

Dwarfer than most Polyanthas, and with flowers that resemble the old China Cramoisi Superieur. Gets better with age, and is one of the finest Polyantha Roses, though it has strangely been overlooked. \$1 each. See illustration opposite page 37.

ECHO. (P. Lambert, 1914.) Rather large, open, frilled flowers, soft pink becoming both lighter and darker when fully open. Growth bushy, wiry, and thornless; steady bloomer, improving toward fall.

Virtually a dwarf, everblooming Tausendschön, to which it sometimes reverts. Charming and worth while.

ELLEN POULSEN. (D. L. Poulsen, 1912.) Rather large, fairly full flowers of bright rose-pink, darker toward the edges, and slightly fragrant. Large, compact clusters, borne profusely by a dwarf, bushy plant 15 to 18 inches high, with average foliage and quite hardy.

The best pink of the true "Baby Rambler" type.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF. (V. Teschendorff, 1911.) Medium to small, bright red, semi-double flowers, borne in large clusters on dwarf, bushy plants 10 to 15 inches high. Continuous blooming and quite hardy.

A popular and worthy sort for edging and massing.

EUGENIE LAMESCH. (P. Lambert, 1899.) Reddish orange buds and pale pink, semi-double flowers, turning pink with age, in small clusters. Tall growth.

Pleasing in its pale bronze shades developed in fading. One of the most charming sorts but its foliage needs careful protection.

EVELYN THORNTON. (Bees Ltd., 1919.) Pinkish yellow buds and pale pink and gold flowers, rather large, almost single, borne in immense loose sprays.

Lovely apple-blossom flowers—a favorite variety. A very much improved Eugenie Lamesch, although its foliage is not perfect.

Polyantha Roses

These charming little Roses are rapidly gaining in favor and popularity with all who appreciate beauty in miniature as well as in its more imposing aspects.

The Polyanthas cover a very wide range of flower-forms, sizes, and shades of color, providing ample opportunity for discriminating selection.



1 Miss Edith Cavell

2 Maman Turbat

3 Greta Kluis

Grüss An Aachen

A large-flowering
Polyantha wholly different
from all others.



Eblouissant

A dark crimson
Polyantha with curiously
curled and
twisted petals.

FRAU DR. ERRETH. (Geduldig, 1915.) Flowers very large for a Polyantha, deep golden yellow, becoming white with age, very double, well-shaped, and borne in sparse clusters. Moderate, branching growth; healthy and hardy.

Resembles Mrs. Aaron Ward. New to this country, and a most promising bedding Rose.

FRAU RUDOLF SCHMIDT. See page 8.

GEORGE ELGER. (E. Turbat & Co., 1912.) Lovely yellow buds and delicately formed flowers, paling with age. Graceful sprays, moderate growth, and continuous bloom.

The yellowest Polyantha, but suffers in severe winters.

GLORY OF HURST. (E. Hicks, 1921.) Small, bright cherry-red, semi-double flowers, borne in large, compact clusters. Plant is vigorously dwarf, with glossy, healthy foliage; blooms freely and continuously; very hardy.

A descendant of Orleans and Jessie, which insures its merit. Of the Orleans type. \$1 each.

GRETA KLUIS. Kluis & Koning, 1915.) Medium-sized, double flowers of deep pink, passing to carmine-red, slightly fragrant, produced abundantly throughout the season in small bunches on dwarf, bushy plants with normal foliage. Hardy and dependable.

A deep-colored sport of Louise Walter. See illustration opposite page 36.

GRÜSS AN AACHEN. (Geduldig, 1909.) Orange-red and yellow buds, and large, light flesh-pink and salmon-yellow flowers with deeper center, fading lighter, very double, much like a bunch-flowered Hybrid Tea; faintly perfumed. Very strong, branching plant, healthy and continually in bloom.

Different from other Polyantas and exceptionally good. It is distinctly a large-flowered massing Rose, making a splendid showy bed, but it also has value as a cut-flower. Very richly colored in autumn. See illustration opposite page 37.

HENRIETTE PERIER. (E. Turbat & Co., 1916.) Brilliant, rosy-carmine flowers, double, well-formed, produced in large clusters by dwarf, erect plants. Fades to an agreeable light pink.

IDEAL. (J. Spek, 1922.) Small, dark scarlet blooms shaded with black, borne with tremendous profusion in immense, compact bunches. Plant quite vigorous, rather long-branching, continually in bloom.

Darker and doubler than Miss Edith Cavell, more profuse than Eblouissant. Blackens in heat.

INDEFECTIBLE. (E. Turbat & Co., 1919.) Bright coral-red, semi-double flowers in clusters of 15 to 20, on vigorous, bushy plants 2 to 3 feet high.

Similar to Ännchen Müller, but stronger.

KATHARINA ZEIMET. (P. Lambert, 1901.) Small, very double, pure white flowers, quite fragrant, borne in large clusters on vigorous, faithfully blooming plants.

Scorches less than most white varieties and probably the best for massing or edging.

LADY READING. See page 8.

LA ROSÉE. See page 8.

LAFAYETTE (Joseph Guy). (A. Nonin, 1921.) Large, semi-double flowers of striking light crimson which fades very little; open, frilled form. Blooms very liberally in loose clusters of 40 or more. Plant tall, healthy, and more than usually attractive.

Almost unique, and invaluable for bedding, and decorative schemes in the garden. Can be counted upon to provide bright color all season.

LEONIE LAMESCH. (P. Lambert, 1899.) Bright coppery buds and flowers, shaded yellow, medium size, double, in small clusters. Plant rather tall (1½ to 2 feet).

Liked for its color and excellent foliage.

LOUISE WALTER. (Walter, 1909.) Medium-sized, half-double flowers of light creamy pink, with rosy veinings, borne in small, loose sprays. Plant quite vigorous, but dwarf, and reasonably hardy.

Somewhat similar to Tausendschön in form.

MAMAN LEVAVASSEUR. (Levavasseur & Sons, 1907.) Small, light crimson-pink flowers, paling with age, borne very freely in large clusters on fairly vigorous, bushy plants.

One of the several Roses called "Baby Dorothy."

MAMAN TURBAT. (E. Turbat & Co., 1911.) Small, rounded flowers of China-rose, shading to lilac, semi-double, long lasting, in large clusters. Plant 12 to 15 inches high; good foliage; very hardy.

Flowers of attractive shape, especially in fall.

A splendid pink Polyantha. See illustration opposite page 36.

MARÉCHAL FOCH (Red Orleans). (Levavasseur & Sons, 1918.) Bright cherry-red, semi-double flowers of medium size, changing to pink when open; somewhat fragrant. Clusters compact and profusely produced by vigorous, bushy plants.

One of the numerous progeny of Orleans, and resembles it, but of better color.

MARIE PAVIC. (Aléatière, 1888.) Perfect, miniature buds and dainty, waxy white flowers with flesh-pink centers, and of especially pleasing form, very freely produced in graceful sprays on sturdy, well-shaped plants.

A really distinct and charming Polyantha. Well adapted for hedges, growing 3 feet or over in favorable climates.

MERVEILLE DES ROUGES. (Dubreuil, 1911.) Flowers deep velvety crimson with whitish center, half-double, cupped form; large clusters. Dwarf plants, continually in flower.

Very striking color when grown in masses. \$1.

MISS EDITH CAVELL. (Meiderwyk, 1917.) Small, semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet-red, shaded darker, produced in big, compact corymbs by sturdy, well-branched plants.

Very bright, and one of the very best. Lighter than Ideal but not so likely to blacken in head. Recommended. See illustration opposite page 36.

MME. JULES GOUCHAULT. (E. Turbat & Co., 1913.) Bright pink double flowers, tinted coral, with orange suggestions; somewhat fragrant. Profusely flowering and hardy.

Very distinct in color: 20 to 30 inches high.



MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR. (Levvasseur & Sons, 1903.) Small, semi-double flowers of bright purple-crimson with a lighter center, borne in dense clusters on strong, profusely blooming plants.

Well known as "Baby Rambler," and the variety which made the Polyanthas popular. An old, dependable sort, although it fades badly.

MRS. W. H. CUTBUSH. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1906.) Medium-sized blooms of bright rosy pink in heavy clusters. Plant strong and very floriferous.

Another "Baby Dorothy." Attractive, and refuses to yield to newer varieties of similar type.

MRS. WM. G. KONING. (Kluis & Koning, 1916.) Pure white, globular blooms of good size in rather large clusters, continually produced by dwarf, healthy plants, with good foliage.

Doubtless the best white Polyantha and particularly excellent in cool weather. Splendid for edging or long borders.

NATHALIE NYPELS. (M. Leenders & Co., 1920.) Reddish orange flowers, changing to soft pink, freely borne in very large bunches on vigorous, constant-blooming plants.

A very striking new sort of interesting and brilliant color; unusual and distinctive. \$1 each.

ORLEANS. (Levvasseur & Sons, 1910.) Flowers small, fairly double, and brilliant light red with a whitish center. Blooms without cessation in big, compact corymbs. Plant is very strong and healthy.

A reliable sort for massing, found in almost every garden. Beautiful if the clusters are removed as they fade.

PERLE D'OR. (Dubreuil, 1883.) Exquisite little buds and flowers of light orange and creamy yellow, borne in graceful sprays. Excellent but tender to severe cold.

One of the prettiest for mild climates and, next to George Elgar, the yellowest well-known Polyantha.

RÖDHÄTTE. (D. F. Poulsen, 1922.) Large, half-double flowers of light, shining crimson, borne in large, loose clusters which last a long time. Plants small but vigorous.

Different, highly colored, and blues less than most.

RUDOLF KLUIS. See page 8.

TIP-TOP. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Well-shaped buds and reflexed flowers of pink and coppery yellow, tipped with rose. Small growth and continuous bloom.

Very different from all others; desirable.

TRIOMPHE ORLEANAIS. (Peauger, 1912.) Bright cherry-red, well-filled flowers, large for the class, produced freely in large trusses. Long lasting and fades very little. Plant strong and erect, 20 to 30 inches high, with glossy, bright green foliage.

One of the best light red Polyanthas.

VULCAIN. (E. Turbat & Co., 1921.) Dark carmine-red flowers of the Orleans type, borne in pyramidal clusters of 60 to 80. Plant of vigorous, branching growth and continually in bloom.

An attractive variation of the excellent Orleans Rose. \$1 each.

YVONNE RABIER. (E. Turbat & Co., 1910.) Small, pure white flowers with creamy base, produced in bunches with the utmost freedom by excellent plants.

Very near the ideal white Polyantha.

A LIST OF EASY ROSES

The Polyantha group closes the list of true bedding Roses which bloom more than once in a season. Before proceeding to the Climbing and Shrub-like Roses, it may be helpful to insert here a list of Roses which are easy to grow, selected from the classes already described. It is next to impossible to make a list of the *best* Roses because there is no standard of absolute perfection except individual judgment or good taste. A quality which one grower believes important may seem trivial to another. Nevertheless, rosarians are agreed upon a limited number of Roses which do well under almost any conditions, which attain fine proportions and produce great quantities of bloom. A few of them are very beautiful, but it should be remembered that this list is composed of Roses noted for easy growth and not for the high quality of their flowers.

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*The result of close pruning.
Compact growth, large flowers*

Hardy Climbing Roses

HARDY Climbing Roses are undoubtedly the easiest Roses to grow and yield the most spectacular returns for the time and effort spent upon them. The older, small flowered kinds which produce such a mass of colorful bloom in early summer are known as Ramblers, and it is to be regretted that the popularity of one or two varieties of that class has caused them to be vastly overplanted to the neglect of the many unusual and more beautiful varieties.

For the most part, the Hardy Climbing Roses in the following list are hardy throughout the United States, although in regions where severe below-zero temperatures occur they should be protected by laying them down and covering them with burlap, leaves, boards or earth.

Hardy climbers bloom on shoots which arise during the spring from wood which grew the summer before. To have fine bloom it is necessary in all cases to preserve the wood of the previous year and refrain from pruning them in the spring. The proper time to prune Hardy Climbers is in the summer, after they have finished blooming. The illustrations facing page 4 show in a lucid manner how this should be done.

Most of the Hardy Climbers are descended from *Rosa Wichuraiana*, a trailing wild Rose of Japan. In our list such descendants are indicated by the letters HW. These Roses have long, pliable shoots which are easily trained. The varieties which are followed by the letters HM have been derived from *R. multiflora*, another native of China and Japan which is distinguished by the vigor of its stiff, arching canes and large, rather coarse foliage. A few other types are indicated: H.Mac., meaning a hybrid of *R. macrantha*; H.Set., a descendant of *R. setigera*, and a form or two of *R. sempervirens*. Various other Climbing Roses which are not so hardy will be found in subsequent lists.

We believe so thoroughly in Hardy Climbing Roses that we have assembled what is undoubtedly the most inclusive collection of them on the continent. We continually urge that they be planted freely and widely, not only as climbers but also as pillars, as trained specimen plants on the lawn, for fences, hedges, shrubbery purposes, walls, sloping banks, and the other uses to which they are particularly adapted by their rapid, flexible growth, their generally excellent foliage and their superb display of bloom.

All these Hardy Climbing Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where otherwise noted

ADÉLAIDE MOULÉ. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1902.) Moderately large flowers of lilac-pink with carmine centers, delicately suffused yellow; slightly fragrant. Cluster flowering; very vigorous.

Midseason. Profuse and very attractive.

ALBÉRIC BARBIER. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1900.) Creamy white, charming flowers with pale yellow centers; fragrant. Blooms in small sprays; extremely vigorous with waxy, holly-like foliage.

Early and often blooms in fall. Delicately beautiful but needs protection in severe climates.

ALBERTINE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1921.) Vermilion buds and coppery chamois-yellow flowers, passing to coppery rose; large, rather loosely formed; somewhat fragrant. Blooms in loose clusters; vigorous plants with leathery, shining foliage and reddish tips. Seems to be reliably hardy.

A glorious new color in climbing Roses, and distinctly good. New to this country and not tested everywhere but seems uniformly successful

ALEXANDRE GIRAULT. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1909.) Deep carmine, double flowers of medium to large size, shaded with orange-salmon at base of petals, produced in trusses of moderate size by vigorous, profusely blooming plants.

Midseason. A good climber which is still new to this country. Deserves a trial because of its clear and attractive color.

ALIDA LOVETT. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1905.) Bright shell-pink flowers of Hybrid Tea size and quality, lightly shaded with sulphur-yellow at base of the petals; faintly perfumed. Plant extra strong, with heavy, thorny canes and perfect foliage.

Midseason. A darker pink variety, with many traits of the popular Dr. W. Van Fleet, and more cupped in form.

AMERICAN PILLAR. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1902.) Fairly large, single flowers of brilliant crimson-pink, with large white centers and golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely in tremendous clusters on plants of astonishing vigor.

Late. Beautiful beyond words when conditions are right, but fades badly in hot sunshine. 75 cts. each.

AMETHYSTE. HM. (A. Nonin, 1912.) Half double, peculiar, steel-blue flowers with violet-crimson shading, produced in very large clusters by very vigorous plants.

Early. Not so coarse or quite so blue as Veilchenblau.

ANDRÉ LOUIS. HW. (R. Tanne, 1920.) Large, nicely formed flowers of bright, flesh-pink, borne in long-stemmed trusses of four or five. Plant is very vigorous, with clean, waxy foliage, profusely flowering at its season, and quite hardy.

Particularly attractive in the bud stage when it is excellent for cutting. New to this country and ought to become popular.

ANNA RÜBSAMEN. HW. (L. Weigand, 1904.) Medium-sized, double flowers of fresh clear pink, mildly fragrant and long-lasting, in large, compact clusters. Plant very strong and profusely flowering at its season.

A gorgeous climber which is also a decided novelty in this country.

AUGUSTE ROUSSEL. H. Mac. (Barbier & Co., 1913.) Rather large, half-double flowers of clear salmon-pink, with undulated petals. Vigorous, climbing growth.

A *Rosa macrophylla* hybrid, and quite distinct. Old plants are gigantic shrubs 12 to 15 feet. Not a Rose to plant with other climbers or in a bed, but in the shrubbery or in the background of the garden it is very useful.

AUNT HARRIET. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1918.) Smallish, bright red flowers in little clusters, semi-double, and sometimes flecked with white. Moderately vigorous; distinct, gray foliage.

Early. A brightly colored pillar Rose.

AVIATEUR BLÉRIOT. HW. (Fauque & Sons, 1910.) Saffron buds and flowers, streaked with crimson; open flowers informal, in small clusters, light yellow fading lighter; faintly fragrant. Plant moderately vigorous for a climber; foliage excellent. Needs protection in severe climates.

Midseason. One of the yellowest climbers. While good as a pillar or climbing Rose, it may also be used to border a pool or fountain with splendid effect. 75 cts. each.

BABETTE. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1908.) Double, dark crimson flowers, lightly tinged and tipped with white, borne in large clusters on extremely vigorous and very hardy plants which bloom with unusual profusion in their season.

Valuable to harmonize a planting of crimson and pink climbers because of its composite color.

BALTIMORE BELLE. H. Set. (Feast & Sons, 1843.) Light, creamy blush flowers in small clusters on strong rambling plants which need protection in severe northern winters.

A descendant of the wild Prairie Rose; pretty, but of chiefly botanical value.

BARONESSE VAN ITTERSUM. HM. (M. Leenders & Co., 1910.) Flowers light crimson, shaded with orange-red, semi-double, rather large; faint perfume. Strong growth, up to 15 feet; hardy and very floriferous.

Very early flowering, continuing about five weeks. Highly regarded by fanciers of hardy climbing Roses.

BESS LOVETT. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1905.) Large, fairly full flowers of light crimson-red, cup-shaped, and borne in long-stemmed clusters suitable for cutting; sweetly fragrant. Plant very strong, exceedingly free flowering, with fine, glossy foliage almost immune to diseases.

Midseason. Probably the best of the red climbers, with flowers of Hybrid Tea quality. Better habits than Climbing American Beauty. 75 cts. each.

BIRDIE BLYE. HM. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1904.) Pink, fragrant flowers of fair form, produced in diffuse clusters. A fairly large bush, quite hardy, and everblooming.

With this Rose the late Dr. Van Fleet almost succeeded in producing an everblooming Hardy Climbing Rose. It grows 4 to 5 feet high and is really not a climber but a large-flowering pink Rose of the Gruss an Teplitz type.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE. HW. See page 7.

BLUSH RAMBLER. HM. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1903.) Light blush, semi-double flowers of medium size, profusely borne on vigorous plants, 10 to 12 feet high.

Early; hardy; makes a good pillar.

BLUE RAMBLER. See Amethyste or Veilchenblau.

BONNIE PRINCE. HM. (T. N. Cook, 1913.) Medium-sized, white flowers of open, frilled form; mildly fragrant. Large, graceful clusters, abundantly produced by strong arching canes up to 20 feet long; light green foliage.

Early, and lasts well. Virtually a white Tausendschön, but not without thorns.

BRISWICK CHARM. HW. (F. Cant & Co., 1914.) Deep orange-yellow buds; flowers white, shading to orange in center, borne in airy clusters by a very free-blooming, vigorous plant with excellent foliage.

Early. Charming flowers lightly perfumed with Tea Rose scent. Extra valuable and distinct.

CAROUBIER. HW. (A. Nonin, 1912.) Single, very brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers of medium size, profusely borne in fine, massy clusters by strong growing, hardy plants.

Midseason, blooming about ten days in advance of Hiawatha, which it resembles somewhat.

CASIMIR MOUILLÉ. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1910.) Bright purple-rose flowers, shaded with silvery pink on outside, borne in immense corymbs of 20 to 50 flowers by exceedingly vigorous and very hardy plants.

Midseason. A splendid climber, showing a particularly attractive color contrast in its sprays of bloom.

CHRISTIAN CURLE. HW. (J. Cocker & Sons, 1909.) Light flesh-pink flowers of small size and fine, delicate form, borne in tremendous clusters on very vigorous climbing plants.

Late. A sport from Dorothy Perkins and indistinguishable from Lady Godiva.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT. HW. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909.) Very large, cupped but informal flowers of exquisite, wild-rose pink, borne in enormous, long-stemmed sprays on a moderately strong climbing plant which produces occasional flowers in summer and fall.

Very early, and a fine pillar Rose. Similar to Alida Lovett and Mary Wallace, but prolongs the season by beginning early. We consider it one of the best climbers for general use, and recommend it if only a few climbers can be planted. 75 cts. each.



*Paul's
Scarlet Climber*

A dazzling red Climbing Rose which
is most showy and handsome

Hardy Climbers

Are, perhaps, the easiest of all Roses to grow, and in the early weeks of summer are the most spectacular objects in the garden. A careful selection of early mid-season, and late varieties will make a display for six weeks or longer.



2 Gerbe Rose
4 Evangeline

1 Gruss an Freundorf

3 Leontine Gervais
5 Coralie

CINDERELLA. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1909.) Small, double flowers of deep pink, with quilled petals, freely produced in large clusters on fine, strong plants.

Valued for its very late flowering.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. HW. (Hoopes Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909.) Brilliant carmine flowers of especially fine form and rich perfume, borne singly or in threes, on a moderately growing, fairly healthy plant.

Early, and very beautiful, but its faded flowers are very unsightly when a few days old especially in hot weather. In a cool season it is splendid. 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING CÉCILE BRUNNER. Cl.Poly. (Riverside, Calif., 1901.) Small, fragrant flowers of rosy pink and yellow, borne in sprays on recurrent blooming sturdy plants.

Steady bloom, but not hardy North.

CLIMBING CLOTILDE SOUPERT. Cl.Poly. (Dingee & Conard Co., 1902.) Pearly white, very double flowers with pink centers, produced in masses by a fairly strong climbing plant. Practically ever-blooming.

A climbing sport of Clotilde Soupert. Needs heavy protection in severe climates.

CLIMBING JESSIE. Cl.Poly. (Gehr. Ellerbrook-Driesprong, 1916.) Small, bright red flowers in large trusses, almost continuously produced by a fairly strong climbing plant.

Like all climbing sports of Polyanthas, it is reasonably everblooming, but requires more protection than the dwarf because of its greater exposure to the elements. Best kept as pillars or laid down in winter.

CLIMBING ORLEANS. Cl.Poly. (Levavasseur & Sons, 1913.) Bright, light red with light center; blooms in gigantic clusters on vigorous climbing canes. Practically everblooming.

Hardier than most, but may freeze.

CLIMBING TRIOMPHE ORLÉANAIS. Cl.Poly. See page 7.

CORALIE. HW. (W. Paul & Son, 1919.) Bright coral buds and large, double, orange-salmon flowers, paling to soft pink, borne singly or few together on stiff-caned plants with splendid glossy foliage.

Midseason. Especially welcome for its new and lovely color which is nearly the same shade as Independence Day. Fairly profuse bloomer superb in size and brilliance. We consider this better than any other climbing Rose of salmon color. See illustration opposite page 41.

CORONATION. HW. (C. Turner, 1912.) Bright crimson blooms, shaded scarlet, with small white markings, semi-double, and produced in large bunches. Plants are extremely vigorous and have dark, glossy foliage. Notably dependable and one of the hardiest.

Valuable for extending the season in combination with Excelsa, coming into flower two weeks ahead of that variety which it closely resembles. Recommended.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. HM. (C. Turner, 1893.) Small, ruffled flowers of dazzling scarlet-red, borne in giant sprays on a rampant husky plant with coarse foliage.

Midseason. Intensely red. Somewhat subject to mildew in certain sections, and we recommend Excelsa instead. 75 cts. each.

DAME BLANCHE. HW. See page 7.

DEBUTANTE. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1901.) Soft pink, double flowers in dainty clusters, freely produced on a moderately growing healthy plant through a period of four to five weeks.

Midseason. Has faint Sweetbrier scent.

DELIGHT. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1901.) Flowers semi-double, bright carmine-red, with white center, borne in elongated clusters on strong climbing plants 15 to 20 feet high.

Late. Distinct from Hiawatha. Good.

DÉSIRÉ BERGERA. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1909.) Rather small coppery rose flowers, well filled, and glowing in center with copper-red. Strong growing, very floriferous, and has a long blooming period.

Midseason. Distinct in tint from other pink sorts and a good pillar Rose. Recommended highly.

DOROTHY DENNISON. HW. (Dennison, 1909.) Pale pink flowers in large clusters. Strong growth—15 to 20 feet.

Late. A light-colored Dorothy Perkins, indistinguishable from Christian Curle and Lady Godiva.

DOROTHY PERKINS. HW. (Jackson & Perkins Co., 1902.) Beautiful miniature flowers of brilliant shell-pink in splendid pendulous sprays. Very long, slender canes and pretty foliage, rather subject to mildew in the fall.

Late. One of the best, and much too popular to need recommendation. 75 cts. each.

DOUÉ RAMBLER. HW. (A. Begault-Pigné, 1921.) Bright pink, fairly large flowers in well-filled trusses, profusely produced at its season. Very vigorous climber with clean, bright foliage very resistant to disease.

Similar to Dorothy Perkins but has larger flowers. Good pillar Rose.

DR. HENRI NEUPREZ. HW. (R. Tanne, 1913.) Elegant buds and well-formed large flowers of pale canary-yellow, paling to sulphur-white. Strong-growing plants with splendid foliage and notably hardy.

Very much like the favorite Alberic Barbier, and more reliable in severe climates.

DR. HUEY. HW. (Capt. Thomas, 1914.) Semi-double, rather large flowers of deepest crimson-maroon, shaded black, borne in profuse clusters on a lusty plant, with foliage not entirely immune to mildew.

Midseason, flowering three weeks or more. Its unique color is brightened by yellow anthers and never turns blue. Came out about the same time as Paul's Scarlet Climber and is just as distinct and valuable, especially when established.

Praised, recommended, and endorsed by discerning Rose people as utterly distinct and unapproached by any other climber. It is too good to miss. 75 cts. each.

DR. REYMOND. HM. (Mermet, 1908.) Large, double, pure white flowers, on a pale green base, produced in pyramidal corymbs on a hardy plant of vigorous Multiflora habit.

Early to midseason. A pillar Rose.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910.) Pale pink buds and flowers equal in form and size to the finest Hybrid Teas, borne on long, individual stems. The plant makes enormous thorny canes and produces thousands of flowers. Perfect foliage.

Midseason, flowering through three weeks or more. Undoubtedly the best of all climbers, supreme in vigor, adaptability, and sheer beauty of foliage and flowers. Its long stems and blooms are almost ideal for cutting. 75 cts. each.

ELECTRA. HM. (J. Veitch & Sons, 1900.) Small, double flowers, yellow in bud, pale cream when open, and slightly fragrant, profusely produced by a very strong climbing plant which is both healthy and hardy.

Midseason, lasting about four weeks. An old sort but still very good.

ELIZABETH ZIEGLER. HW. (A. N. Pierson, 1917.) Dark, rose-pink, double flowers, borne in very large, drooping clusters, profusely in its season. Very vigorous growth—15 to 25 feet; reliably hardy.

Late. A darker pink than Dorothy Perkins of which it is a sport.

EMILE FORTÉPAULE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1902.) Rather large, double flowers of pale straw-color, deeply tinged with sulphur-yellow at center. Blooms in moderate clusters which are very freely produced by a vigorous, climbing plant through a long season.

One of the older series of climbers which tended to be yellow, but which are much less disappointing if considered white.

EMILY GRAY. HW. (A. H. Williams, 1918.) Large, semi-double, deep golden buff flowers, practically unfading and slightly fragrant, produced singly or in small clusters by a strong-growing plant bearing wonderfully pointed and polished foliage like holly, but not quite hardy without protection in severe climates.

Midseason. The ideal, true, yellow climbing Rose which does not fade white. There is no Yellow Climbing Rose which is perfectly hardy without protection throughout the colder sections of the country, but Emily Gray is yellow, and almost hardy. Should be grown as a pillar for easy protection, or on a hinged trellis which can be laid down in the fall and covered with leaves. It is worth all the attention it may need because of its wonderful golden color.



The black bar shows how to cut a Rose.
Let two leaves remain on the bush.

ERNST GRANDPIERRE. HW. (L. Weigand, 1900.) Salmon-yellow buds and fairly large, very double creamy blooms in small clusters; fragrant. Growth 8 to 10 feet; moderately hardy.

Midseason to late; blooming over a period of about four weeks.

ETHEL. HW. (C. Turner, 1912.) Semi-double, flesh-pink flowers, profusely borne in very large trusses by a very vigorously growing plant with handsome foliage.

Midseason. Especially pretty for cutting and indoor decoration.

EUGENE JACQUET. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1916.) Scented flowers of bright carmine, in large clusters. Vigorous; good foliage; hardy.

Early, remaining in flower a long time. A popular forcing Rose, not so good outdoors.

EVANGELINE. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1906.) Rather large, single flowers with dainty reflexed petals of rosy white, tipped with pink; very fragrant. Clusters very large and abundantly produced by a strong plant, 12 to 15 feet high. Foliage sometimes mildews in unfavorable seasons.

Late-flowering. One of the most charming and airily graceful of climbing Roses. Particularly suited for rustic situations and natural planting. With Hiawatha, Milky Way and Paradise forms a group of similar Roses of 4 distinct colors. See illustration opposite page 41.

EVERGREEN GEM. HW. (W. A. Manda, 1899.) Yellow buds and rather small, double white flowers, slightly yellowish, very fragrant, borne singly or in small clusters on very vigorous trailing plants with shining, hardy foliage retained throughout most of the winter.

Midseason to late-flowering. Best used as a trailing Rose for embankments, walls, or fences, but can be trained to an arch or pillar.

EXCELSA. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1910.) Double, scarlet-crimson blooms with light streaks and shades. Clusters very large and produced with utmost profusion. Plant is extraordinarily vigorous, but not immune to mildew.

Late. Has displaced the old Crimson Rambler, being similar in color and better in all other respects. 75 cts. each.

FÉLICITÉ ET PERPÉTUE. Sempervirens. (Jacques, 1827.) Fairly large, very double Roses, flesh-white in bud but pale cream when open; cluster flowering. Very vigorous, hardy, with beautiful, almost evergreen, foliage.

Early to midseason. A genuine old-fashioned Rose, adapted either to trailing or climbing. Graceful and ornamental when out of flower. A hybrid of the Evergreen Rose, *R. sempervirens* which is a native of Italy, and rare in cultivation.

FERNAND TANNE. HW. (R. Tanne, 1920.) Deep yellow buds and half-open flowers, paling to creamy yellow, double, rather large, very fragrant, small clusters. Plant vigorous, with glossy leaves and stems.

A new sort in this country and exceedingly pretty. Notable for its fragrance.

FLAME. HW. (C. Turner, 1912.) Flowers bright salmon-pink of a very vivid shade, semi-double, and freely produced in large trusses. Plant very vigorous and exceedingly free flowering.

Early to midseason, flowering through several weeks. A brilliant and most unusual color in climbing Roses. Most attractive.

FRAICHEUR. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1923.) Flowers delicate rose-pink of an exquisitely fresh shade, coming in pyramidal clusters of 20 to 30. Strong, floriferous plants with glistening green foliage and canes.

A new sort of superb keeping qualities; promises to be most excellent.

FRANCOIS FOUCARD. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1900.) Lemon-yellow, semi-double flowers of medium size, borne in clusters on plants of notable vigor and beauty of foliage.

Early-flowering. An excellent sort of distinctly graceful habit.

FRANCOIS GUILLOT. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1907.) Small, faintly yellow, solid buds and crimped, very double, snow-white flowers in small clusters; slightly fragrant. Plant 15 to 18 feet high, with glossy, healthy foliage.

Early-midseason, blooming through four weeks. A splendid white, but tips freeze in severe winters.

FRANCOIS POISSON. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1902.) Large, full flowers of pale, sulphur-yellow, shaded orange in center, becoming white as they expand. Vigorous.

Early-flowering, and a very charming variety of excellent growth.

FRAU BERTA GURTLE. HM. (Gurtler, 1914.) Clear, smooth pink, medium-sized, double flowers, very freely produced in clusters covering the long, flexible canes.

Early-flowering. Distinct among Multifloras and very pretty.

FRAU LINA STRASSHEIM. HM. (Strassheim, 1907.) Flowers of reddish salmon-pink, in strong, well-filled clusters which last well. Upright growth with stiff, vigorous canes.

Early-flowering. Unusually bright color and especially good as a pillar.

FRAU VON BRAUER. HW. (P. Lambert, 1913.) Small white flowers tinged with pink as they age, fragrant, and borne in long-stemmed pyramidal bunches which last a long time. Moderate growth—12 to 15 feet.

Especially recommended as a pillar Rose because of its sturdy, hardy growth.

FRAULEIN OCTAVIA HESSE. HW. (Hesse, 1910.) Creamy white flowers with yellowish center, fairly large, and very well formed, fragrant, borne singly or in sparse clusters on long stems. Plant very strong; foliage good, and notably liberal in bloom.

Midseason, continuing in flower a month or more. Extremely beautiful and most desirable. Has not been tested everywhere, but considered reliably hardy.

FREIFRAU VON MARSHALL. HW. (P. Lambert, 1913.) Small, double flowers of fresh clean pink in immense loose clusters, which last a long time, both cut and on the plant. Growth vigorous—8 to 12 feet.

Very pretty and decorative when cut in long sprays. A good pillar Rose.

GARDENIA. HW. (W. A. Manda, 1899.) Yellow buds and creamy flowers with rich yellow centers, moderately large, well formed, and borne in small sprays. Plant extremely vigorous, hardy in all but the severest climates.

Early-flowering. Until the advent of Emily Gray, it was the best yellow climber because of its delicately beautiful and well shaped flowers. It is still the hardiest and most dependable of its type. 75 cts. each.

GARDENIÆFLORA. HM. (Benari, 1901.) Large flowers of pure white, semi-double, slightly perfumed, borne in trusses on a strong plant of true Multiflora type.

Early-flowering. Suitable for a pillar or may be trained as a shrub.

GARISENDA. HW. (Bonfiglioli, 1911.) Clear rose-pink, tinted with silvery flesh, medium sized, very double flowers, blooming in large corymbs. Plant very strong and quite healthy.

A climbing form of the beautiful old Souvenir de la Malmaison, from which it is descended. Its flowers are a trifle smaller.

GERBE ROSE. HW. (Fauque & Sons, 1904.) Large, double flowers of clear, delicate pink, borne singly on stiff stems by a strong, upright plant in great profusion. Reported very hardy in all districts where tried and untroubled by disease.

Midseason, blooming four weeks or more, continuing to produce a few scattered flowers the whole summer, often showing 6 to 8 blooms on large plants late in the season. Quite distinct and lovely. We like it and recommend it highly. See illustration opposite page 41.

GHISLAINE DE FELIGONDE. HM. (E. Turbat & Co., 1916.) Apricot-yellow buds and clusters of pale buff flowers with coppery tints when expanded. Moderately strong plant with smooth, almost thornless, canes and fine, bold foliage. Needs shelter in very severe climates.

Midseason, flowering profusely at first and continuing with scattered clusters over a period of three months. One of the prettiest and daintiest of Roses with an almost everblooming habit. Entirely desirable, and a favorite of even the most critical Rose growers.

GOLDFINCH. HM. (Paul & Sons, 1907.) Slender, deep yellow buds, opening to clusters of fairly large creamy flowers with bright yellow centers; well shaped and fragrant; abundantly produced. Very strong growth, with few thorns and small wrinkled foliage.

Early, flowering through four weeks. The hardiest near-yellow climber; and better for the North than Emily Gray which is truly yellow, although not so resistant to cold.

GRAF ZEPPELIN. HM. (Boehm, 1909.) Medium-sized, semi-double flowers of very light red, verging to bright pink, borne in riotous profusion, by a fairly strong plant 6 to 8 feet high.

Early to midseason. Attractive color fades rapidly but the flowers last. A near relative of Crimson Rambler, with similar habits.

GRÜSS AN FREUNDORF. HW. (F. Praskac, 1913.) Dark, velvety crimson flowers in immense clusters, rather large, semi-double, with whitish center and bright yellow stamens. Splendid, vigorous growth.

Midseason to late. Color very close to the unique Dr. Huey—richer and darker than other small-flowering climbers. Strongly recommended. See illustration opposite page 41.

HAVERING RAMBLER. HM. (J. H. Pemberton, 1920.) Very large, erect sprays of light pink flowers resembling the double-flowering almond in color and their rosette form. Hardy and profuse.

Midseason. Quite distinct color and unusual form. Attractive.

HEART OF GOLD. HW. (Dr. Van Fleet, introduced by the American Rose Society, 1925.) Single flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 inches across in sprays. Dark purplish crimson, with a white center and showy golden stamens. Very vigorous and healthy.

We are not much impressed with this Rose. Certainly the name is misleading. Perhaps we expected too much. Time will tell. \$2 each.

HÉLÈNE GRANGER. HM. (Granger, 1910.) Immense clusters of 20 to 30 well-formed, double, copper yellow flowers with pink edges. Very strong growth.

Early to midseason. Novel color in a climber. Worth trying.

HIAWATHA. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1904.) Small, single flowers of brilliant carmine, with white eye and shining yellow stamens. Clusters very large, borne in tremendous profusion on plants of extraordinary vigor and hardiness.

Late. The most dazzling red of all climbers, surpassing Paul's Scarlet Climber in brilliance. Foliage is shining green but ripens early so that plants are often bare at the base in late summer. Most successful for a smashing color effect. 75 cts.

HUGUETTE DESPINEY. HW. (G. Girin, 1911.) Greenish white buds, tipped with red and rose, opening to very double, smallish flowers of light buff-yellow, tipped and edged with red; somewhat fragrant. Clusters large; plant strong, free flowering.

Early. Quite different in its distinct red and yellow effect; odd and somewhat bizarre in the mass.

IDA KLEMM. HM. (Walter, 1907.) Buds and flowers of snowy whiteness, borne most profusely in gigantic trusses; medium size and very long lasting. Plant of strong, healthy habit and entirely hardy.

Early to midseason. One of the hardiest Roses with a good, clean color.

JACOTTE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1920.) Large, semi-double flowers of orange-yellow, tinted copper-red, borne in clusters. Strong, profusely blooming plant.

Early. One of the sensational new Roses carrying the brilliant orange color into the hardy

climbers. Holly-like foliage. Needs protection in extremely cold climate but is worth it.

JEAN GIRIN. HW. (G. Girin, 1910.) Sprightly salmon-pink flowers of faultless form, borne freely in impressive clusters. Plant is strong-growing, resembling Dorothy Perkins in growth and bloom, but not so hardy.

Midseason. Splendid in June and in some places blooms with some freedom in autumn.

JEAN GUICHARD. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1905.) Bronzy crimson buds and large, double, copper-pink flowers, in small clusters. Vigorous, well-branched plant.

Very unusual color, and a rare Rose seldom seen in this country.

JOSEPH LIGER. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1909.) Dainty, canary-yellow flowers, tipped rose, inside creamy white, borne freely in clusters by an excellent plant.

Flowers very pretty and sweet. Growth robust and healthy.

KATHLEEN HARROP. See page 31.

KLONDYKE. HW. (Paul & Sons, 1911.) Rather large, double flowers of soft yellow with deeper center, becoming ivory-white with age, borne in numerous clusters on trailing or climbing plants.

Midseason. Close to the original Wichuraiana in habit, and may be similarly used as a trailer. We consider it as the best of the various yellow Climbers of this class, both in flower and foliage.

LADY BLANCHE. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1913.) Snow-white, double flowers in large clusters; very fragrant. Vigorous plants with dark, glossy foliage.

Midseason. Early bloom profuse and often blooms sparsely in autumn.

LADY GAY. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1905.) We consider this variety the same as Dorothy Perkins. 75 cts. each. See page 41.

LADY GODIVA. HW. (Paul & Son, 1908.) Charming, delicate pink flowers of many mingled shades, in trusses. Plant is extremely strong, hardy, and healthy.

Late. A most delightful and less hackneyed form of Dorothy Perkins. Christian Curle and Dorothy Dennison are identical with it. Lady Godiva is the most desirable of the whole Dorothy Perkins group.

LE MEXIQUE. HW. (A. Schwartz, 1912.) Silvery pink buds and rather large flowers in well-formed, long-lasting clusters. Vigorous and free flowering.

Large flowers for the type, and occasionally reported to be recurrent blooming, but it is not a vigorous climber.

LE RIGIDE. HM. (E. Turbat & Co., 1920.) Rather large, semi-double flowers of bright rosy pink, very freely produced in pyramidal clusters of 25 to 30 by a very strong-growing plant with light green wood and shining foliage.

Quite a new Rose of typical Multiflora habit. Flowers of same rosy color as the Hybrid Perpetual Paul Neyron; long-lasting.

LEONTINE GERVAIS. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1903.)

Brilliant coppery red buds, opening to double salmon-orange and yellow flowers of fair size, borne in loose corymbs of 3 to 10; fragrant. Vigorous plant, over 10 feet high, blooming profusely over a long period.

Midseason. Very attractive color when first open, and fades agreeably. A favorite variety abroad, and we recommend it for planting freely in this country. See illustration opposite page 41.

LUCILE. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1911.) Pretty, double flowers of delicate flesh-pink tinged with rosy salmon; produced in large clusters on a hardy, vigorous plant.

Midseason to late. Looks especially well combined with white varieties.

LYON RAMBLER. HM. (Dubreuil, 1909.) Double, rose-colored flowers, flushed carmine, with silvery touches, borne freely in large trusses on strong-growing, hardy plants.

Early. Lasts a long time; different and desirable.

MADELEINE LEMAIRE. HW. See page 7.

MARIE-JEANNE. Cl.Poly. (E. Turbat & Co., 1913.)

Creamy blush flowers in corymbs of 40 to 60. Dwarf for a climber; profuse, almost continuous, bloomer.

A low pillar or vigorous bush Rose. Hardy even in very cold regions and especially noted for its free-flowering habit.

MARY LOVETT. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1915.)

Large, handsome flowers of pure, waxy white, sweetly scented, broad petaled, and of open form, borne singly and in sprays upon a strong-growing plant well furnished with heavy glossy foliage.

Late. Occasionally flowers sparsely in the fall. A pure white Rose of the climbing type exemplified by the well-known Dr. W. Van Fleet, and a splendid sort. Highly recommended.

MARY WALLACE. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by American Rose Society, 1924.)

Large, very bright pink flowers illumined with shining gold; double (20 petals), cup-shaped, moderately fragrant. Plant of splendid vigor—10 to 15 feet high—and has superb foliage.

Early. One of Dr. Van Fleet's last and best creations, with perfect flowers of a vivid pink hitherto nonexistent in climbers. Hardy in New England and Central New York, and has given satisfaction in the South. Altogether good and much admired.

MAX GRAF. Cl.Rug. (Bowditch, 1919.)

Large, single flowers of shining pink, freely produced at its season, but seldom afterward. Plant is prostrate, and trailing with glossy, wrinkled foliage.

An excellent ground-cover, remaining dark green and beautiful until very late in the fall. Fine for covering rocks, rock-gardens, etc.

MAXIME CORBON. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1918.)

Copper-red buds and fairly large flowers of apricot-yellow, with reddish markings, fading lighter, borne in clusters of 6 to 20 on an excellent plant.

Flowers resemble Leonie Lamesch, which is one of its parents. Very distinct color but not widely tested here. Deserves trial.

MILKY WAY. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1900.) Pure, waxy white, single flowers, clustered in overwhelming abundance upon a very vigorous and extremely hardy plant.

Late. One of the very best of the cluster-blooming, single, small-flowering type.

MISS FLORA MITTEN. HW. (Lawrenson, 1913.)

Single flowers, 3 inches across, of soft delightful pink, with yellow stamens. Plant is healthy and a vigorous, branching grower.

Distinct and beautiful. Evidently a descendant of *Rosa canina*.

MISS HELYETT. HW. (Fauque & Sons, 1909.)

Very large, double flowers of blush-pink, with faint creamy center; fragrant; blooms in clusters. Plant very strong, 15 to 20 feet high, quite healthy and hardy.

Early. One of the finest climbers and may also be used as a trailer. Weak color, but desirable for its other virtues.

MME. AUGUSTE NONIN. HW. (A. Nonin, 1912.)

Small, well-shaped flowers of deep shell-pink, with white center, borne in clusters on a vigorous plant 15 to 20 feet high.

Midseason. A very pretty and hardy Rose of the Dorothy Perkins type.

MME. GHYS. HM. (Ghys, 1912.)

Double flowers of light mauve, flushed with lilac-rose, borne in clusters by a moderately growing, hardy plant 6 to 10 feet high.

Midseason. Interesting color, and the plant makes a fine, bushy pillar.

MME. VICTOR LOTTIN. HW. See page 7.

MOSEL. HM. (P. Lambert, 1920.) Reddish blue flowers of medium size, with reddish centers, borne in clusters. Vigorous; 9 to 12 feet high; very hardy.

Midseason to late. Odd color and occasionally blooms in autumn.

MRS. M. H. WALSH. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1911.)

Small, very double, pure white flowers in immense clusters, freely produced by a vigorous, creeping plant with very fine foliage.

Midseason to late. It makes a good climber but its peculiar excellence is its adaptability to trailing or ground-cover purposes.

NEIGED'AVRIL. HM. (Robichon, 1908.)

Rather large, pure white blooms with prominent yellow stamens, nearly double, freely produced in pyramidal clusters. Plant very vigorous.

Early flowering and quite profuse. One of the loveliest white climbers.

NEWPORT FAIRY. HM. (Gardner, 1908.)

Small, single flowers of deep rosy pink, with white eye and golden stamens; pales with age. Plant vigorous; profuse bloomer.

Blooms in clusters; pretty and long lasting in the garden or when cut.



The result of cutting a Rose properly. Two new flowers

NON PLUS ULTRA. HM. (L. Weigand, 1904.) Small, dark crimson flowers in clusters. Strong grower and hardy.

Often called Weigand's Crimson Rambler. Earlier and more free flowering than the original Crimson Rambler, with darker color and more vigorous plant.

ORIOLE. HM. (P. Lambert, 1912.) Medium-large, double, golden yellow flowers in giant bunches which last well, although color fades lighter. Strong-growing plant; extremely free flowering; hardy and remarkably healthy.

An attractive and very hardy yellow climber; scarcely known in this country. Deserves thorough trial.

PAPA GOUCHALT. HM. (E. Turbat & Co., 1922.) Double, pure crimson-red flowers of moderate size, well-shaped, long-lasting, borne in strong sprays of 10 to 20; slightly fragrant. Vigorous, with excellent foliage and abundant and attractive bloom.

Has been tested chiefly as a forcing Rose, but its clear red color, without bluing tendencies, will make it valuable for garden use, to which it seems equally well adapted. Worth trying.

PAPA ROUILLARD. HW. See page 7.

PARADISE. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1907.) Rather large, single flowers, having notched white petals with rosy tips, borne in graceful sprays by a plant 10 to 12 feet high.

Late. The effect is rich, vinous pink, a shade darker than Evangeline. One of the very finest climbers.

PAUL NOËL. HW. (R. Tanne, 1913.) Medium to large double flowers of old-rose blended with salmon-yellow, borne in trusses of 4 to 6. Rather variable in color. Plant vigorous and free flowering with splendid dark green foliage.

Late, with a tendency to bloom in the fall. Very brilliantly colored at times, but often much paler, although still attractive; and the large flowers are suitable for cutting. Highly recommended.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. HW. (W. Paul & Son, 1916.) Intense scarlet flowers of excellent shape and moderate size, borne in small trusses. Plant of moderate growth; foliage good; bloom very liberal at its season.

Midseason. The flowers are purest scarlet of any climber and last a long time, clothing the plant with a blazing mantle which neither blues nor blackens, and fades very little, making a brilliant display for several weeks. Best used as a pillar because of its restricted height. 75 cts. each. See illustration opposite page 40.

PAUL TRANSON. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1900.) Large, double flowers, apricot-salmon in bud, bright pink when open, slightly fragrant, in clusters of 3 to 5. Healthy; grows 10 feet high.

Early, continuing long. Buds very attractive but flowers rather fleeting.

PEMBERTON'S WHITE RAMBLER. HM. (J. H. Pemberton, 1914.) Small, double flowers of pure white in large trusses which last a long time on plant or cut. Growth very vigorous and free from disease; hardy.

Comparatively new in this country and promises to be a fine companion for other popular white climbers. \$1.50 each.

PERLE VOM WIENERWALD. HM. (Praskac, 1914.) Semi-double flowers of carmine-pink, light rose within, borne in clusters of 50 or more on strong, healthy plants.

One of the best keeping Roses when cut, lasting ten days to a fortnight. New and deserving. \$1.50 each.

PETIT LOUIS. HW. (A. Nonin, 1912.) Fairly large, very double flowers of salmon-rose, with silvery tints, in enormous clusters. Plant is a healthy, vigorous climber.

Midseason. About two weeks earlier than Dorothy Perkins, which it closely resembles.

PETITE JEANNE. HW. (A. Nonin, 1912.) Small, double flowers of currant-red, liberally borne in large clusters by a strong climbing plant of excellent habit.

A long-lasting, distinctly tinted Rose of the Dorothy Perkins type.

PHILADELPHIA. HM. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1904.) Rather large, scarlet-crimson flowers with a lighter center, double and much ruffled, borne in gigantic trusses on a rampantly growing, profusely blooming plant.

Midseason. Flowers a trifle larger and more freely produced than Crimson Rambler. The light eye gives them added brilliance.

PINSON. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1909.) Large, semi-double, chamois-yellow flowers, tinted rosy white, in clusters of 7 to 10. Plant vigorous and quite hardy.

Early. An attractive, rather rare climber which is worth knowing better.

PROF. C. S. SARGENT. HW. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1903.) Yellow buds and large, double flowers with deeper center, borne singly or in small clusters by a tremendously vigorous plant of curious horizontal growth and small, ornamental foliage of distinct pattern.

One of the hardiest yellow climbers, but needs protection in zero weather. Color fades to cream. Can be used as a trailing plant.

PURITY. HW. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1917.) Pure white, cupped flowers of splendid size, borne profusely in long sprays. Usually a strong-climbing plant with excellent foliage, but plants vary in vigor.

Midseason. Flowers not as beautiful as Silver Moon, but plant is hardier and blooms longer.

PURPLE EAST. HM. (Paul & Sons, 1901.) Large, semi-double flowers of bright crimson-purple, borne in loose bunches on a moderately growing, healthy plant.

Very early. Coming so early, its beautiful shining color is most welcome.



*The wrong way to prune.
Cut too far above the "eye"*

RÉNÉ ANDRÉ. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1900.) Semi-double, saffron-yellow flowers, tinted orange-red, changing to pale pink and carmine; fragrant; cluster flowering. Growth strong.

Early. One of the prettiest in its mixture of soft pink flowers and coppery buds.

RÉNÉE DANIELLE. HW. (P. Guillot, 1914.) Deep, conical buds of rich yellow; flowers large, double, yellow at center and lighter at edges. Excellent plant.

An attractive, almost deep yellow climber which occasionally blooms a little in fall.

ROMEO. HW. (W. Easlea, 1919.) Fine, perfect buds and flowers of light, sparkling crimson; produced singly, on short, straight stems, from every joint on the long, sturdy canes. Plant very strong; foliage excellent.

Midseason. A decidedly different climbing Rose, producing myriads of exquisite buds on good cutting stems. It looks well as a pillar, but is vigorous enough for any use to which climbers may be put. Most distinct and desirable. Highly recommended.

ROSERIE. HM. (R. Witterstaetter, 1917.) Rather large, frilled flowers of deep even pink, borne in loose clusters with the utmost profusion. The plant is strong, with long, green, thornless canes and clean, broad foliage.

Early. A darker, more evenly colored form of Tausendschön, making an excellent companion for that beautiful sort. Hot weather will fade its blooms, but they will not lose all color, as Tausendschön does at times. 75 cts. each.

ROWENA. HW. (W. Paul & Son, 1912.) Small, mauve-pink flowers in mammoth clusters, borne profusely on very vigorous climbing plants resistant to disease.

Midseason. An attractive and very hardy climber of the small-flowered type.

RUBIN. HW. (J. C. Schmidt, 1899.) Rich red, half-double flowers of moderate size, borne in very splendid sprays. The plant is strong, 10 to 12 feet high, and quite hardy.

Midseason. Beautiful climber with attractive bronzy foliage, even when out of flower.

RUDELSBURG. HM. (H. Kiese & Co., 1919.) Medium-sized, shining carmine-rose flowers, borne freely in gigantic clusters on a strong-climbing plant with thornless canes and dark green, handsome foliage.

A new, brightly colored rambler from Germany which has shown up well in the nursery and appears to be a valuable acquisition. Not widely tested, but is recommended for trial as a promising new sort of very bright color and excellent habit.

SANDER'S WHITE. HW. (Sander & Sons, 1912.) Glistening white blooms of double, rosette form, sweetly and heavily perfumed, borne in clusters on a strong, free-blooming plant which is both healthy and hardy.

Midseason to late. Considered the best, small-flowered, white climber in England. It sometimes blooms twice in the season.

SEAGULL. HW. (Pritchard, 1907.) Single, wide-expanded, pure white flowers, produced in immense quantities in very large clusters. The plant is of excellent habit, very vigorous, and quite hardy.

Early flowering. One of the most useful white climbers. Particularly attractive because of the glint of golden stamens among the snowy clusters.

SHALIMAR. HW. (J. Burrell & Co., 1914.) Creamy blush flowers, developing a picotee edge of bright rose, in immense, pyramidal trusses. Plant strong and vigorously climbing.

A most attractive flaked effect of pink and cream. Unusual and very pretty.

SHOWER OF GOLD. HW. (Paul & Sons, 1910.) Large, lovely buds of golden yellow, opening orange-yellow and paling to creamy white flowers with golden centers, or produced singly in small trusses by a rampantly growing plant with marvellously beautiful foliage.

Midseason. Exquisitely beautiful flowers and leaves, but it is none too free flowering, and requires careful protection in regions of zero winters. Highly desirable where reliably hardy.

SILVER MOON. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910.) Long, creamy buds, showing the golden anthers through transparent petals and nearly single, saucer-shaped, gigantic flowers, produced in small sprays. Plant of extraordinary vigor, growing 15 to 20 feet in a season. Foliage perfect.

Midseason. A remarkably beautiful Rose of purest color, largest size, and attractive shape. Its magnificent growth is sometimes embarrassing in its vigor, and it is slightly tender in severe climates, but richly repays the little protection necessary. 75 cts. each.

SNOWDRIFT. HW. (W. R. Smith, 1914.) Smallish, double flowers of clean, creamy white, produced in moderate clusters by a healthy, well-set-up plant, 8 to 12 feet high.

Midseason, continuing in flower four weeks or more. Attractive white pillar Rose.

SODENIA. HW. (L. Weigand, 1911.) Rather large, double flowers of bright carmine, varying to deep pink, freely produced in clusters by a plant 8 to 12 feet high.

Midseason. Very attractive because of its prettily reflexed petals and charming color.

SOURCE D'OR. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1913.) Golden yellow buds, fading to amber in the large, fragrant flowers, which are produced in clusters of 3 to 5 by a moderately strong plant 6 to 8 feet high.

Early. Glorious in bud. Blooms long and keeps well. Quite hardy, but not immune to mildew.

SOUVENIR D'ERNEST THÉBAULT. HW. (Thébault Lebreton, 1921.) Double, dark red flowers, freely produced in big, well-built trusses of 10 to 20, borne on a vigorous climbing plant with dark, glistening green foliage.

A new sort in this country, whose deep red color is reported not to fade or blue; not widely tested here as yet, but well liked, and recommended for trial.



SOUVENIR DE L'AVIATEUR METIVIER. HW. (R. Tanne, 1913.) Fully double flowers, clear yellow in the bud, passing to almost pure white when fully expanded. Plant is very vigorous, with handsome glossy foliage of dark green. Very floriferous and appears reliably hardy.

One of the newer yellow climbers, and seems to be an improvement on older types. It is very charming and beautiful.

SOUVENIR DE L'AVIATEUR OLIVIER DE MONTALENT. HW. (R. Tanne, 1913.) Double, well-shaped flowers of dull rose-color upon a salmon base, borne in clusters of 2 to 5 by a vigorous and most floriferous plant, with pretty dark green and very glossy foliage.

Another rare sort with a lovely pastel color. It has a slight tendency to bloom a second time in the fall.

STAR OF PERSIA. Fœtida Hybrid. See page 7.

TAUSENDSCHÖN. HM. (J. C. Schmidt, 1906.) Large flowers, charmingly ruffled, varying from the bud to the open flower through many shades of faint yellow, creamy white, and bright rose-pink; slightly fragrant; enormous trusses. Plant strong, up to 15 feet high; thornless; hardy and healthy.

Early. Well-known, and a prime favorite with all Rose-growers. Its only fault is the common one of bleaching somewhat in strong, hot sunlight. 75 cts. each.

TEA RAMBLER. HM. (Paul & Sons, 1904.) Pretty pink, fragrant flowers and coppery buds in numerous bunches, covering a rampant healthy plant.

Early flowering and considered a most charming variety by all who have grown it.

THE BEACON. HW. See page 7.

THE GARLAND. H.Mos. (Wells, 1835.) Fawn buds and medium-sized, semi-double flowers of faint yellow, pink, and white; fragrant and produced in very large clusters. Growth moderate, averaging 8 feet or more.

Midseason. A very delightful old-time rambler of somewhat different type from modern sorts.

THE WALLFLOWER. HM. (Paul & Sons, 1904.) Large, scarlet-red flowers blooming in dense masses to the tips of the erect, strong-growing shoots.

A brilliantly effective shrub, tall hedge, or pillar Rose. Worthy and different.

VEILCHENBLAU. HM. (J. C. Schmidt, 1908.) Semi-double, purple-rose flowers, turning to steel-blue upon opening, with white and dark rose shading. Large, bold trusses on a strong, coarse plant; hardy and most profuse.

Early. This is the famous Blue Rose. Flowers are not ugly individually but they are rather trying in the mass. Looks best with pale yellow or white varieties beside it.

VICOMTESSE DE CHABANNES. HW. (E. Buatois, 1921.) Large, purple-crimson flowers, with distinct white centers, in big clusters. Vigorously hardy plant.

A new climber of distinct and beautiful color which is worth serious trial.

VIOLETTE. HM. (E. Turbat & Co., 1921.) Rather large flowers of deep, reddish violet, borne in big trusses on a strong, slender-caned plant.

A little better color than Veilchenblau, and of more graceful habit, but not blue.

VON SCHARNHORST. Cl.Per. See page 7.

WALTHAM BRIDE. HM. (W. Paul & Sons, 1903.) Fragrant, snow-white, double flowers of medium size, produced in great abundance. Plant hardy and vigorous.

One of the earliest climbers to bloom. Extremely free flowering and very pretty.

WALTHAM RAMBLER. HM. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1903.) Single pink flowers with lighter centers and golden stamens, freely produced in clusters by strong plants.

Midseason. A charming and unusually good Multiflora climber. Not well known in this country and quite different.

WARTBURG. HM. (H. Kiese & Co., 1910.) Medium to large, rose-pink flowers in clusters, double, fragrant and lasting. Very hardy and vigorous; grows 15 to 20 feet.

Early. Pretty flowers with curled and twisted petals, which do not fall for several weeks.

WEDDING BELLS. HM. (M. H. Walsh, 1907.) Deep rose-pink, semi-double flowers, borne in large, drooping clusters on a very energetic plant, with strong, downy foliage, growing 12 to 15 feet in a season.

Early. An attractive climber which carries its great burden of bloom in an unusual and charming manner.

WHITE DOROTHY. HW. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1908.) Small, very double flowers of pure, creamy white, borne in great clusters on a rampant healthy plant.

Late. A pure white form of Dorothy Perkins and of stronger growth. Most excellent, and an invaluable Rose for masses of white bloom. Long tested and found trustworthy over almost the whole country. 75 cts. each.

WHITE TAUSENDSCHÖN. HM. (W. Paul & Son, 1913.) Blush-white buds and snowy flowers with large ruffled petals, often flecked with pink. Vigorous and hardy.

Early to midseason. A typical Tausendschön in all but color. Equally desirable.

WICHMOSS. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1911.) Clusters of beautiful pink buds, daintily decked with mossy sepals and pretty, bright pink flowers. Strong Wichuraiana growth.

Midseason. Almost unique with lovely mossy buds, inherited from its Moss Rose parent.

YVONNE. HW. (F. Cant & Co., 1921.) Small, double, shell-pink flowers, with a soft yellow base and somewhat fragrant, borne freely in large, loose clusters by a moderately growing plant.

Resembles Lady Godiva in flower, but not as vigorous in growth. It is reported to bloom more or less intermittently through summer and fall in favored localities.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN. See page 31.



❖ The wrong way to prune.
End split and "eye" damaged



Star of Persia

The new, yellow
Climbing Rose which does
not fade to white.

Yellow Roses

are the most highly prized and most sought for of all Roses because of their rarity. Many kinds are disappointing because their delicate tints bleach in hot sunshine. Recently, blending the yellow species, *Rosa foetida*, with garden Roses has given us splendid, unfading yellow Hybrid Teas like *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*. A similar blending with the Hardy Climbers has produced *Star of Persia*, pictured above, which promises to be the long-desired Hardy Yellow Climbing Rose.



Climbing Richmond

One of the finest red
Climbing Roses.
It is much better than
the original Richmond.

Climbing Paul Ledé

A splendid climbing varia-
tion which surpasses
the dwarf form in beauty
and productiveness.



Climbing Hybrid Tea Roses

These are variations from the usual Hybrid Tea Roses, bearing flowers similar to the dwarf type but differing in their strong, climbing habit. In some cases the climbing varieties are more prolific and produce better flowers than their progenitors. This is the case with the two lovely Roses pictured above.

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA AND SIMILAR ROSES

THESE Roses are mostly climbing forms of various Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses, but a few of them have no dwarf counterparts. They bloom more often than the Hardy Climbers but not in such great quantity at one time. Their hardiness is about equal to the Hybrid Teas and Teas, although they are more trouble to protect because of their larger growth. They are especially recommended for the South and regions with temperate winters. A few of them are much hardier than the type.

These Climbers are \$1 each, except where otherwise noted

BILLARD ET BARRÉ. Cl.T. (Pernet-Ducher, 1899.) Rich yellow blooms, paling toward the edges not fully double; very sweet. Growth moderate and almost hardy.

Free flowering, and very effective as a low climber or pillar.

CARMINE PILLAR (Paul's). Large single flowers of glossy carmine with lighter center. Strong plants of moderate height; very hardy.

Early. Once flowering only. Extremely beautiful and hardy enough to stand zero weather without protection. It really ought not be planted close to Paul's Scarlet Climber because the colors clash.

CHEROKEE. See *Rosa lævigata*.

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOVOUGEOT. Cl.HT. (Morse, 1920.) Dark velvety red, very double and fragrant. Growth moderate—3 to 4 feet—and blooms with considerable freedom.

Preferred to the dwarf form by many experienced rose-growers because of its superior vigor and habit. \$1.50 each.

CLIMBING ETOILE DE FRANCE. Cl.HT. (Howard Rose Co., 1915.) Flowers vivid crimson with fine cerise centers, double and fragrant. Growth vigorously climbing; quite floriferous.

Practically identical in flower with *Etoile de France*, but of climbing habit.

CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR. Cl.HT. Crimson-red blooms, rather lacking in petals at times, but very handsome; fragrant. Strong climber with excellent blooming qualities.

A very bright and attractive climber with the flowers of General MacArthur.

CLIMBING H. V. MACHIN. Cl.HT. (Howard & Smith, 1922.) Very bright, glowing red, extremely double, fragrant flowers. Vigorous climbing habit and fairly floriferous.

Identical in flower with the original variety with all its excellencies.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. Cl. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.) Pure white, very double, perfectly formed flowers with a faint lemon center. Moderately strong climbing habit.

Preferred by many to the dwarf form because of its excellent growth. Reliable and quite hardy, doing well in northern gardens.

CLIMBING KILLARNEY. Cl.HT. (Reinberg, 1908.) Sparkling buds of delightful form and large, attractive, widespread flowers of clear, light pink. Strong growing and floriferous.

A vigorous-climbing counterpart of Killarney in bloom and foliage, requiring the same care.

CLIMBING LADY ASHTOWN. Cl.HT. (Bradley, 1909.) Sparkling pink flowers lit with a sunny yellow suffusion; fine pointed blooms with exquisitely recurved petals. Plant is very vigorous, unusually free flowering, and hardy.

A shade lighter than Lady Ashtown, but equally attractive. It is a very vigorous climbing Hybrid Tea and much harder than most of them. One of the most satisfactory for northern gardens.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON. Cl.T. (E. J. Hicks, 1917.) Charming, long buds and well-shaped flowers of soft apricot, deepening to golden yellow; fragrant and lasting. Plant is strong, with excellent foliage; hardy for its class.

Identical with Lady Hillingdon in flower and hardiness, although more difficult to protect than the dwarf form because of its size.

CLIMBING MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Cl.HT. (Chauvry, 1910.) Large globular blooms of bright satiny rose, shaded somewhat lighter. A vigorous and quite free-flowering climber.

Has all the virtues and faults of the well-known Mme. Caroline Testout. One of the best.

CLIMBING MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Cl.HT. (Ketten Bros., 1921.) Brilliant coral-red buds and flaming flowers of orange-red and salmon. Moderate, climbing growth, and a continuous and liberal bloomer.

Resembles the dwarf in flowers and foliage, but is preferred by some because of its tall growth and very free-flowering habit. \$2 each.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD. Cl.HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922.) Golden buff buds and tawny flowers paling to cream and faint pink. Excellent growth and foliage.

A climbing form of one of the daintiest and most charming of all Roses.

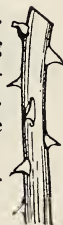
CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (Climbing Belle Siebrecht). Cl.HT. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1899.) Shining pink, a little darker than Lady Ashtown, which it resembles in form. Excellent growth and bloom.

A splendid climber for mild regions and hardy farther north than most. Well recommended.

CLIMBING PAUL LÉDÉ. Cl.HT. (Stuart Low & Co., 1913.) Flowers of carmine-rose, shaded yellow, large and moderately full, fine cupped form, and very fragrant. Vigorous climbing growth; blooms profusely at its season with scattering flowers thereafter.

We consider this one of the very finest climbing Hybrid Teas, with elegantly shaped blooms, produced in great abundance. Highly recommended. Foliage practically immune to black-spot. See illustration opposite page 49.

Just right. Cut clean, slightly sloped above the "eye" 



CLIMBING RICHMOND. Cl.HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Light crimson buds and flowers of clear scarlet-red, well formed, double, and very fragrant. Vigorous, true climbing character; very floriferous.

A climbing form of the well-known forcing Rose Richmond, which it equals in color and form, and surpasses in strength and in continuity of bloom. It is one of the finest and most reliable Climbing Hybrid Teas. We recommend it highly. See illustration opposite page 49.

CLIMBING SUNBURST. Cl.HT. (Howard Rose Co., 1915.) Fine, yellow flowers, strongly suffused with orange. Strong climbing growth and a most excellent blooming habit.

A fine climber, with better flowers than the original Sunburst and many more of them.

FRANCOIS CROUSSE. Cl.T. (P. Guillot, 1900.) Cerise-crimson, globular flowers, shaded darker. Splendid growth and profuse bloom. Foliage of average Hybrid Tea quality.

A splendid climber in favorable locations, but needs care to prevent mildew in damp climates.

GLOIRE DE DIJON. Cl.T. (Jacotot, 1853.) Buff-pink blooms, with orange shadings toward the center, large, very full, irregularly formed, very fragrant. A strong, long-lived climber which blooms steadily.

The hardest Climbing Tea Rose, succeeding

in sheltered locations in New England. Long valued for its beauty and dependability. Highly recommended.

PAUL'S LEMON PILLAR. Cl.HT. (Paul & Son, 1915.) Pale lemon buds and faint sulphur-yellow flowers, double, well formed, and fragrant. Strong growth.

Beautiful, smooth flowers, but foliage mildews in unfavorable locations. Worth extra care.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Cl.HT. (Levet, 1878.) Large, well-shaped flowers of rosy crimson, fragrant and freely produced by a rampantly vigorous climbing plant.

Endures zero weather without protection in sheltered locations. Profuse early bloom and flowers sparingly thereafter. A fine old Rose.

WALTHAM CLIMBER NO. 1. Cl.HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1885.) Bright rosy crimson flowers of large size and fine form, fragrant, and liberally produced.

A very vigorous climber which flowers more or less throughout the season.

WALTHAM CLIMBER NO. 3. Cl.HT. (W. Paul & Son, 1885.) Deep rosy crimson flowers.

Similar to Waltham Climber No. 1 in all respects except color, which is about two shades darker.

NOISETTE ROSES

THE Climbing Noisettes are generally quite tender, being a blend of the China, Musk and Tea Rose races. They succeed only in regions of mild winters, but are very fine where they are good. Some of the most famous roses belong to this group.

Following varieties \$1 each

BELLE VICHYISOISE. (Léveque, 1897.) Small white or pinkish flowers in clusters of 20 to 50. Plant vigorous, up to 8 feet; bushy and healthy; recurrent blooming.

A low climbing or pillar Rose; also good for hedges. Pretty and profuse bloom.

CHROMATELLA. (Coquereau, 1843.) Creamy white flowers with yellow centers; varies considerably, but usually large and full, of fine globular form. Vigorous climbing growth.

A difficult Rose to succeed with but extremely beautiful when well grown. Plants must acquire age to do their best. It seems to want a congenial situation and to be left alone.

MARÉCHAL NIEL. (Pradel, 1864.) Lovely buds and flowers of deep golden yellow; double and extremely fragrant. Strong growth and abundant bloom, but not freely recurrent.

Long known as the finest yellow Rose in the world; a model of beauty and fragrance. Does well in greenhouses in the North. Succeeds with ordinary care in climates to which it is adapted.

MME. JULES GRAVEREAUX. (Souper & Notting, 1901.) Flesh-pink flowers with yellow center; well formed and fragrant. A vigorous climbing plant of free-flowering habit.

A rather difficult, but exceedingly handsome Rose, ranking high in perfection and beauty of flower.

MME. PIERRE COCHET. (Cochet, 1891.) Saffron-yellow, double flowers with apricot centers; rather large and very sweet. A very strong, free-blooming climbing Rose.

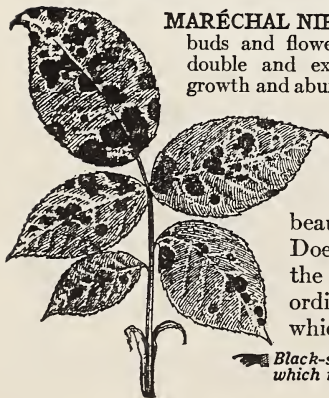
First rate of its class, of good form and delicate color; scarce, and quite worth while.

MME. PLANTIER. H.Nois. (Plantier, 1835.) Smallish, pure white flowers without much form, but so abundantly produced as to cover the gigantic bush. A very hardy sort.

A hybrid Noisette making a splendid specimen or shrub; hardy as a Moss Rose which is exceptional for this class. Once blooming only.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON. (Mme. Ducher, 1878.) Smallish, double, irregular flowers of buff and intense orange. Plant vigorous and unusually hardy in protected situations.

A very brilliant but variable color; sometimes coming almost white. Invaluable for temperate climates.



Black-spot. A disease which must be prevented

LAMBERTIANA ROSES

A CLASS of Roses new to this country, originated by Peter Lambert of Germany. They tend to be climbing Roses which bloom more or less frequently during the season. Valuable as strong shrubs and most interesting as a step forward in Rose progress.

Following varieties are \$1.50 each

ARNDT. (P. Lambert, 1913.) Reddish yellow buds and salmon-rose flowers of medium size in large, loose clusters. Half-climbing habit; flowers until fall.

One of the most liberal bloomers of the class. A seedling of *Hélène* × *Gustav Grünerwald*.

CHAMISSO. (P. Lambert, 1922.) Big bunches of large, well-filled flowers of bright rosy flesh-color on a yellow base. Hardy and vigorous—8 to 10 feet.

Larger flowers than the average. A descendant of *Geheimrat Dr. Mittweg* × *Tip-Top*.

EXCELLENZ VON SCHUBERT. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Small, double flowers of dark carmine-rose, borne in dense clusters of 5 to 20 on the tips of every shoot. Vigorous, 4 to 6 feet high. Hardy and prolific.

Late flowering, continuing in bloom until frost. A good pillar or hedge Rose. (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur × *Frau Karl Druschki*.)

GARTENDIREKTOR SEIBERT. (P. Lambert, —.) Dark rose-pink; flowering in large clusters.

GEHEIMRAT DR. MITTWEG. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Rosy pink flowers with pale yellow centers, borne in large trusses. Growth strong; good foliage.

Produces many flowers of the *Polyantha* type. Good for hedges or specimen plants, and considered one of the best. (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur × *Trier*.)

HAUFF. (P. Lambert, 1911.) Double, reddish violet flowers of medium size, in clusters. A strong climber.

When established, blooms through the summer. (*Crimson Rambler* × *Aimée Vibert*.)

HEINRICH CONRAD SÖTH. (P. Lambert, 1919.) Shining, dark pink flowers with white centers, in pyramidal trusses. Growth strong, up to 6 feet.

A good hardy shrub with a long period of bloom. (*Geheimrat Dr. Mittweg* × *Rosa fetida*.)

HOFFMAN VON FALLERSLEBEN. (P. Lambert, 1915.) Salmon-red flowers, shaded yellow and ochre, borne in clusters of 5 to 20. Strong pendulous habit.

Charming, variable color, and very free flowering. (*Geheimrat Dr. Mittweg* × *Tip-Top*.)

KOMMERZIENRAT W. RAUTENSTRAUCH. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Pure salmon-pink flowers with yellow centers and lighter backs. Growth strong, to 8 feet or more.

Very attractive because of the sharply contrasting colors in a cluster. Has a most interesting ancestry, being a cross of *Leonie Lamesch* × *Rosa fetida bicolor*.

KÖRNER. (P. Lambert, 1914.) Large clusters of reddish buds and double, well-shaped flowers of orange-yellow with salmon tints. Plant vigorous, up to 10 feet.

Unusually brilliant color which shows up well at a distance. (*Trier* × *Eugénie Lamesch*.)

LESSING. (P. Lambert, 1914.) Small, double, dark pink flowers with white stripes in the petals and pale yellow centers, fragrant and in clusters. Strong climber.

A clear, fresh color, unusual in climbers of this class. (*Trier* × *Entente Cordiale*.)

PETER ROSEGGGER. (P. Lambert, —.) Rather large, double flowers of coral-rose, rosette form, in clusters of 5 to 15. Growth upright, and strong; free flowering.

A good, recurrent blooming sort. (*Geheimrat Dr. Mittweg* × *Tip-Top*.)

UHLAND. (P. Lambert, —.) Reddish yellow buds and flowers with slightly fringed petals in clusters of 3 to 15. Half-climbing habit with sharp pointed foliage.

A vigorous trellis or pillar Rose. (*Geheimrat Dr. Mittweg* × *Tip-Top*.)

VON LILIENCRON. (P. Lambert, 1916.) Small, double flowers of white and pure pink, with yellow stamens; cluster flowering. Upright, half-climbing habit; good foliage.

A very attractive and free-flowering sort, also of interesting descent. (*Geheimrat Dr. Mittweg* × *Mrs. Aaron Ward*.)

PEMBERTON'S ROSES

ANOTHER class tending to be hardy, everblooming climbers, originated in England by the Rev. Joseph Pemberton. These are hybrids of *Rosa moschata*, the Musk Rose, whereas the Lambertianas are Hybrid Multifloras. 'Captain Thomas' Roses offered on page 5 are similar, partaking of elements from both classes, combined with original traits.

These Roses are \$1 each for strong, field-grown plants

CERES. HT. (1915.) The semi-double flowers are pale blush with much light yellow shading, showing bright golden centers, and of medium size. They are produced in corymbs freely from early summer until late autumn by a vigorously growing shrub.

Very similar to *Danæ* in general appearance, but is more nearly pink than yellow.

CLYTEMNESTRA. H.Musk. (1916.) Coppery buds and small, ruffled flowers ranging from deep pink through shades of salmon and flesh to light yellow, with orange and apricot stamens. Growth 3 to 4 feet. Continuous flowering.

Very variable and most attractive color, no two flowers showing exactly the same tints.

DANÄE. H.Musk. (1913.) Soft yellow, half-double flowers, with a delightful fragrance, borne freely in diffuse clusters from early summer until late autumn. Plant is of excellent shrubby habit, growing 5 feet high, with foliage highly resistant to enemies.

A charming low, pillar Rose of strong, wiry growth and seldom out of flower.

DAPHNE. H.Musk. (1912.) Blush-pink, semi-double flowers of particularly delicious fragrance, borne liberally in branching clusters throughout summer and autumn by a strong plant of shrubby or half-climbing habit. Excellent foliage.

A good, low pillar or climber for covering stumps. Flowers are best in autumn.

DAYBREAK. H.Nois. (1918.) Golden yellow, almost single flowers, freely produced in clusters. A vigorous, continuously blooming shrub 4 to 5 feet high.

A yellow Rose of much grace and charm, displaying many soft variations of color.

FRANCESCA. HT. (1922.) Bright apricot flowers of more than average size, with very smooth, deep petals symmetrically arranged; fragrant; blooms in sprays. Upright and bushy, flowering in autumn.

A very beautiful sort and a favorite of its class among informed rosarians.

GALATEA. H.Musk. (1914.) Small, rosette-like flowers of stone-color edged with pink; fragrant; blooms in clusters throughout summer and fall. Plant is a strong, branching shrub with good foliage.

Particularly good in autumn when the flowers are larger and richer in color.

KATHLEEN. H.Musk. (1922.) Clusters of pink buds and single white flowers, tinted with palest pink, and having many golden stamens. A healthy shrub of vigorous habit, blooming until freezing weather.

The flowers are small, exquisitely tinted and fleeting, although they are abundantly replaced by new ones daily.

MOONLIGHT. H.Musk. (1913.) Rather large, nearly single flowers of creamy white, tinted with lemon, and showing a large golden center. Free flowering in early summer and produces a few flowers through the rest of the season. A vigorous, sprawling shrub.

Pretty in a corner of the shrubbery, and ought to make a good hedge in temperate climates.

PAX. H.Musk. (1918.) Large, creamy buds of lovely form, and broad, white flowers of much charm; very fragrant. Blooms steadily through the summer and fall. Vigorous shrub with long, arching canes.

A good pillar Rose, likely to freeze in severe winters, but will renew itself from the ground quickly and bloom the same season.

PROSPERITY. H.Musk. (1919.) White, rosette-like flowers, tinted with pale pink, and borne in profuse, erect clusters. Blooms steadily from June until frost. Vigorous, shrubby growth, 3 to 4 feet high, and healthy, dark green foliage.

A splendid Rose for indoor decoration, the big sprays keeping fresh a long time in water.

SAMMY. H.Musk. (1921.) Bright carmine, almost single, flowers continuously produced in large clusters. A vigorous shrub with almost thornless canes and beautiful, bronzy foliage.

A brightly colored novelty which provides an interesting color contrast in this class.

THISBE. H.Musk. (1918.) Small, pale yellow flowers of semi-double, rosette form, borne continuously in clusters. Vigorous, arching shrub 4 to 5 feet tall.

A good-looking Rose for shrubberies and, in mild climates, should make an excellent ever-blooming hedge.

VANITY. H.Musk. (1920.) Large, rose-pink flowers of charming form, almost single, fragrant, and produced in clusters. Plant is everblooming and vigorous up to 7 to 8 feet.

An unusual type in this group, producing larger and much brighter flowers than ordinary.

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

RUGOSA Roses are particularly valuable for their hardiness, healthiness, and their ability to thrive under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, withstanding almost anything except continued great heat and excessive moisture.

The original species, which produce their large single flowers throughout the season, are the only absolutely hardy everblooming Roses in existence. Their hybrids are usually equally hardy but they are not always so continuous in bloom. They are distinguished by erect, very spiny stems growing from 5 to 15 feet, and by their tough, curiously wrinkled or *rugose* foliage. Particularly valuable for hedges or shrubberies in seashore gardens or regions where the winters are very severe.

All Rugosa Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where otherwise noted

AMÉLIE GRAVEREAUX. (Gravereaux, 1904.) Medium-sized flowers of dark, purplish red, double and very fragrant, borne several together throughout the summer on sturdy, spiny plants with rough, leathery foliage.

A strong shrub, noted for its fine foliage. Hardy to the tips of the canes in severe climates.

ARNOLD. (Dawson, 1893.) Medium-sized single blooms of glowing scarlet-red. The plant is very strong, with foliage less wrinkled than the type.

A profusely flowering, very valuable shrub. Scant or no bloom late in the season.

BELLE POITEVINE. (Bruant, 1895.) Very large, loosely formed flowers of bright magenta-pink, borne in large clusters continuously. Very vigorous and entirely hardy with tough, wrinkled foliage.

A giant, double-flowering hedge Rose of wonderful decorative value. Forms a dense bush quickly from its strong basal growths.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. (Cochet-Cochet, 1892.) Snowy white, double flowers produced freely through summer and fall, by a very strong plant with the foliage and habit of the type.

The best double, pure white Rugosa; especially pretty in half-open bud. 75 cts. each.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. (Müller, 1900.)

Very large, well-built flowers of light silvery pink, profusely produced on strong stems from the enormous thorny canes which the plant throws up with the greatest vigor, fully 12 to 15 feet high.

The handsomest Rugosa. Hardy enough to withstand all but the severest winters without protection. A well-grown plant is a miraculous sight when in full flower, but it must have plenty of room in which to grow and display its splendor to best advantage. 75 cts. each.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. (DeGoey, 1918.) Small, fringed flowers of bright orange-red, produced in clusters freely throughout the whole growing season. The plant is vigorous, up to 6 feet or more, with large, coarse foliage of superb quality.

An utterly unique Rose combining the flowers and everblooming habit of the Polyanthas with the Rugosa vigor. A most desirable shrub for specimens, or, kept about 4 feet high, it makes a fine everblooming hedge.

HANSA. (Schaum, 1905.) Double, reddish violet flowers of large size, freely produced by a strong typically Rugosa plant. Hardy and dependable.

Except in its distinct color, it is quite similar to a number of other sorts close to the Rugosa type. Valuable for its great hardiness and vigor, making a splendid hedge or mass planting. 75 cts.

HILDENBRANDSECK. (P. Lambert, 1909.) Semi-double, shining carmine flowers of medium size, borne in clusters on the tip of every shoot during the season.

Very vigorous and very hardy. A splendid specimen or everblooming hedge Rose. Needs plenty of room as it produces strong canes 5 to 6 feet high.

MAX GRAF. See Hardy Climbing Roses, page 45.

MME. CHARLES FREDERICK WORTH. (Mme. Schwartz, 1889.) Flowers are rosy carmine, of large size and rich fragrance, produced freely in clusters. Plant is very vigorous and floriferous, flowering sparsely through summer and fall.

Close to Belle Poitevine in general aspect, but distinct. Very valuable in severe climates.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT. (Bruant, 1887.) Large, loosely formed flowers of waxy white, fragrant, and produced in bunches. Plant moderately strong and blooms continuously.

Very fragile and delicate flowers of the thin, creamy texture peculiar to Tea Roses.

MME. JULIEN POTIN. (Gravereaux, 1913.) Large, fully double flowers of pure flesh-pink, borne singly or in small clusters by a strong plant, with smooth, but very leathery foliage; hardy, and a continuous bloomer.

A comparatively unknown Rugosa whose merits have never been recognized. Its clear flesh color is distinct among Rugosas and it blooms with some freedom through summer and fall. The flowers are often quartered in the center, after the fashion of Gloire de Dijon, which is one of its parents.

NEW CENTURY. (Dr. Van Fleet, 1900.) Splendid, very large fully double flowers of clear, flesh-pink with light red center and creamy edges; fragrant. Erect, strong-growing plant with tough foliage, highly resistant to attacks of insects or diseases.

Considered by rosarians to be one of the finest of Rugosas. It is one of Dr. Van Fleet's most successful originations. Descended from *R. rugosa alba* and the Polyantha, Clotilde Soupert.

NOVA ZEMBLA. (Mees, 1907.) Large, beautifully shaped flowers of snowy whiteness, sometimes tinged with faintest pink. Flowers freely on long stems borne laterally on its gigantic thorny canes. Extremely strong-growing—12 to 15 feet high. Foliage smoother than the original type.

A light form of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, equally fine and beautiful. Perhaps growth is not quite as rampant, but it is a degree or two hardier in severe climates. Highly recommended. 75 cts. each.

ROSE A PARFUM DE L'HAY. (Gravereaux, 1903.) Double, dark crimson flowers, shaded carmine, intensely fragrant. Very vigorous; continuous blooming habit.

One of the most fragrant of Roses, and very highly prized. Hardy in severest climates.

ROSERAIE DE L'HAY. (Cochet-Cochet, 1901.) Dark red, double flowers with a strong, most pleasing perfume. Blooms very early in spring and continues through the summer. Vigorous and extremely hardy.

Prized for its perfume, which is unusually sweet and lasting. A very reliable sort.

RUGOSA. (Thunberg, 1784.) Large, single flowers of soft crepe-like texture, fragrant, and rather fleeting. Color varies through shades of pink, magenta, and rosy crimson. Blooms very early, continuing until autumn. Plant strong, erect, with rough, wrinkled leaves, seldom bothered by any of the troubles which affect other Roses.

This is the original species from Kamchatka and northern Japan. It is most valuable for hedges, shrubberies, and specimen plants, and is considered by some more beautiful and graceful than the double, cultivated sorts. The bright red and orange fruits are very large and ornamental. 75 cts. each.

RUGOSA ALBA. Large, clear, shining white flowers with yellow stamens; sweetly fragrant. Very vigorous spiny growth, with shining bright green foliage.

The white-flowered form of Rugosa, which it resembles in other respects, although it is sometimes not quite so free flowering, particularly late in the season. It is especially desirable for interplanting with the red kind to give light and contrast in the border or shrubbery. 75 cts. each.



Mildew. A disease of Roses which must be prevented

RUGOSA ALBO-PLENA. A well-shaped, double form of *Rugosa alba*.

Exceedingly handsome in bud and flower, and one of the finest varieties for hedges or massing in shrubberies. Highly recommended.

RUGOSA REPENS ALBA. Very large, single flowers, similar to *Rugosa alba*, but produced on a prostrate, trailing plant, with all *Rugosa* characteristics except erect growth.

A splendid cover for low walls and rockeries where it may be left to trail at will.

RUGOSA RUBRO-PLENA. Double crimson-pink flowers similar to *Rugosa* in color and habit.

Very valuable for hedges, copses and borders, where bright, everblooming shrubs are needed. Entirely hardy and absolutely unaffected by rose pests.

SCHNEELICHT. (Geschwindt, 1896.) Dazzling white, fairly large flowers, produced in clusters on a strong, climbing plant with all the other desirable *Rugosa* characteristics. Very hardy and free flowering.

A Climbing *Rugosa* which is better used as a fence-covering than as a climber. It makes a thick, impenetrable hedge.

SCHNEEZWERG. (P. Lambert, 1912.) Half-double, snow-white flowers, with a center of golden stamens, are produced in clusters steadily from spring to frost. A dwarf, spiny plant with splendid green foliage; entirely hardy and resistant to Rose pests.

A splendid dwarf hedge plant as beautiful when not in flower as an evergreen shrub and very pretty in autumn with its abundance of small red fruits.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. (Dr. Van Fleet, 1900.) Snowy white flowers of good size and unusual quality, borne in utmost profusion in spring, and sparingly through summer and fall. The plant is enormous, of the Conrad Ferdinand Meyer type. Very hardy and entirely healthy.

A fine Rose for a big specimen plant, and equally good in the background of the garden.

TÜRKE RUGOSA SÄMLING. (Türke, 1923.) Orange-yellow in bud, opening to medium-sized flowers of salmon-pink color and appealing fragrance, borne singly on a very vigorous and extremely hardy plant.

A novelty, not yet extensively tried. Introduced as a Yellow *Rugosa*, but its orange buds open salmon-pink although an occasional yellow flower is found. Very much worth while, but needs plenty of room. \$1.50 each.

HYBRID SWEETBRIERS

A CLASS of Roses known as the Penzance Briers, developed by Lord Penzance from the common Sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa*. They have deliciously scented foliage, and bear charming single or half-double flowers along their arching canes, which look best rising from a lower undergrowth. Useful in parks, along driveways, and in shrubberies. When well established, they are very hardy.

These Roses are \$1 each for strong, field-grown plants

AMY ROBSART. (Penzance, 1894.) Bright rose flowers of medium size, with two rows of petals. Fragrant in flower and foliage. Plant very vigorous.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. (Penzance, 1894.) Rich, dark crimson flowers, rather larger than most; single and very fragrant. Strong growing and most prolific.

BRENDA. (Penzance, 1894.) Light peachy pink, fairly large flowers, borne in long, graceful garlands; fragrant flowers and foliage. Very vigorous growth.

CATHERINE SEYTON. (Penzance, 1895.) Dainty, fragrant flowers of delicate rose, with a center of bright yellow stamens, lightly poised on the long canes.

EDITH BELLENDEN. (Penzance, 1895.) Pale rosy flowers of distinct form, borne in delicate clusters on an upright plant with fragrant buds and foliage.

FLORA McIVOR. (Penzance, 1894.) Small, white flowers with a slight rosy flush, very fragrant and freely produced. Plant very strong, with long, arching canes.

GREEN MANTLE. (Penzance, 1895.) Bright rosy red, with a white eye beneath the golden stamens. Foliage richly fragrant. The plant is tall and of unusual vigor.

JEANNIE DEANS. (Penzance, 1895.) Scarlet-crimson, semi-double flowers, somewhat larger than ordinary. Very free flowering and showy when in bloom. Vigorous.

JULIA MANNERING. (Penzance, 1895.) Gleaming, pearly pink flowers, fragrant, and abundantly produced. Growth strong.

LADY PENZANCE. (Penzance, 1894.) Bright copper-colored flowers of most brilliant sheen. Buds and the dark, shining foliage very fragrant. Growth moderate up to 5 feet. With Lord Penzance it is the most distinct of this class, and exquisitely beautiful.

LORD PENZANCE. (Penzance, 1894.) Flowers fawn, delicately tinted with ecru. Handsome foliage bearing the true delicious Sweetbrier fragrance. Growth similar to and a proper companion for Lady Penzance. Quite different from all others of the class in color and habit.

LUCY ASHTON. (Penzance, 1894.) Pure white, with a sharp pink edge. Plant strong growing and erect.

LUCY BERTRAM. (Penzance, 1895.) Dark, shining crimson flowers with a contrasting white center, freely produced by a very strong-growing plant with sweet foliage.

REFULGENS. (W. Paul & Son, 1908.) Bright scarlet, semi-double flowers. Foliage very fragrant. Plant vigorous.

ROSE BRADWARDINE. (Penzance, 1895.) Clear rose-pink flowers, borne in large, graceful clusters by a very vigorous plant with fine, deliciously scented foliage.

AUSTRIAN BRIER ROSES

AUSTRIAN BRIERS are descendants of *Rosa fatida*, a yellow-flowered species which has been in cultivation more than three centuries. They have developed the few very valuable shrub Roses mentioned below, and through the efforts of M. Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France, have been induced to bestow a share of their marvelous yellow color with the more recent Hybrid Teas.

AUSTRIAN COPPER. (Gerarde, 1596.) *Rosa fatida* *bicolor*. Single flowers of intense copper-red, reverse of petals bright golden yellow, produced singly on short stems along the branches. Hardy, and very vigorous when thoroughly established.

Blooms very early, and is one of the most amazing Roses in cultivation. It requires a dry, rather sheltered situation, and a patient gardener. 75 cts. each.

HARISON'S YELLOW. (Harison, 1830.) Semi-double bright yellow flowers covering the big bushes early in the season. Very vigorous and hardy, with perfect, healthy foliage.

The very best yellow Rose for cold climates, and a splendid shrub or hedge plant. Its cloud of blossoms is a miracle of soft yellow in the spring. 75 cts. each.

PERSIAN YELLOW. (Willcock, 1837.) Double, rather small, deep golden yellow flowers, produced along the canes in the manner characteristic of this class. Blooms late in spring or early summer. Growth is moderate and the foliage is not very good.

An intensely yellow Rose, entirely unique in color. It is erratic in blooming, seldom flowering well in two successive years. One of the parents of the new yellow Hybrid Teas to which it bequeaths its foliage weakness. 75 cts. each.

SONNENLICHT. (Dr. Krüger, 1913.) Canary-yellow, semi-double, fragrant flowers, abundantly produced early in the season and sometimes in autumn. Vigorous and extremely hardy.

Rather new, but promises to be a good Rose of the Harison's Yellow type. \$1 each.

DAMASK, AND GALLICA OR FRENCH ROSES

AHUNDRED years ago, these types were the most highly prized of all Roses. Their hardiness and fragrance have been handed down to the modern Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, but they are still most attractive in their genuine old fashioned way. We are glad we can offer a good selection of these very scarce old sorts.

These Roses are \$1 each for strong, field-grown plants

BELLE DES JARDINS. Gal. (Guillot fils, 1872.) Bright purple-crimson flowers, striped with white, double, well-shaped, and of medium size; fragrant. Plant vigorously erect.

COMMANDANT BEAUREPAIRE. Gal. (Moreau-Robert, 1874.) Large, double flowers of bright rose-pink, striped with purple-violet and marbled with white. Free flowering and strong.

GEORGES VIBERT. Gal. (Robert, 1851.) Large, crimson, double flowers of flat form, suffused with purple and broken by white stripes; fragrant. Rather moderate growth.

GLOIRE DES ROSOMANES. H.China. (Vibert, 1825.) Brilliant red flowers with shaggy centers; fragrant and free flowering. Strong, shrubby growth and continuous bloom. Fairly hardy. The ancestor of almost all good red Roses. Widely known as Ragged Robin. Excellent for hedges in mild climates where it will grow 5 feet or over; in this section it seldom exceeds 3 to 4 feet in height.

HENRI FOUQUIER. Gal. Pure rose-pink, double flowers, well formed and fragrant. Plant of excellent habit and growth.

LADY CURZON. Gal. (Turner, 1901.) Large, almost single flowers of shining rose-pink; plant of extreme vigor, making heavy, thorny canes almost climbing.

MME. D'HEBRAY (Unique Panachée). Gal. or Prov. (Pradel, 1820.) Double, white flowers of excellent size and fine, globular shape, faintly striped with rose and lilac. Very beautiful, but if too well fed, becomes pure white. Moderate growth.

CEILLET FLAMAND. Gal. (Vibert, 1845.) Moderately large, very double flowers of pale pink, striped and variegated white and brighter pink, opening flat; very fragrant. Plant grows most vigorously, making a large bush.

CEILLET PARFAIT. Gal. (Foulard, 1841.) Pale blush flowers of medium size, striped with red and crimson. Beautiful when it comes true, like a bizarre red carnation.

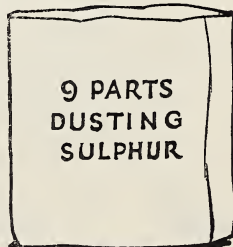
PANACHÉE DOUBLE (Village Maid). Gal. (Vibert, 1839.) Rose and white striped flowers of large size, double and fragrant. Pendulous and rather small growth. A famous old Rose which was also known as La Rubanée.

PERLE DES PANACHÉES. Gal. (Vibert, 1845.) Pure white flowers, distinctly marked with rose and crimson, fairly large, of full, open form. Moderate, erect growth.

PRESIDENT DUTAILLY. Gal. (Dubreuil, 1888.) Carmine-purple flowers of large size, heavily shaded with magenta, of full cupped form and very fragrant. Vigorous and erect in habit, with excellent foliage.

ROSA DAMASCENA. The original Damask Rose. See Rose Species, page 57.

ROSA GALLICA. The French or Provins Rose. See Rose Species, page 58.



ROSA MUNDI. Gal. (L'Obel, 1581.) Large, half-double flowers, flaked and striped white, pink, and red. Low branching growth. One of the most beautiful.

TRICOLORE DE FLANDRE. Gal. (Van Houtte, 1846.) Double, compact flowers of lilac-white, striped with light red and crimson. Fragrant and very distinct. Highly regarded.

YORK AND LANCASTER. Dam. (Monardes, 1551.) Semi-double, irregular flowers of pale red and white, sometimes striped with pink; fragrant. Rather long, pale green branches, of diffuse habit. A famous old Rose about which much romancing has been done, connecting it with the War of the Roses. The true variety is very scarce. Rosa Mundi is often mistaken for it.

PROVENCE OR CABBAGE ROSES (*Rosa centifolia*)

All Provence or Cabbage Roses are \$1 each

ALMOST as ancient as human history, these Roses are still treasured for their hardiness and fragrance. With the Damask, French and Moss Roses they deserve to be cherished in every garden, where a little space can be given them. They bloom only once a year. They should be given good care, but endure even the most unfavorable conditions.

CABBAGE (*Rosa centifolia*). (Ancient.) Large, double, nodding flowers of rosy pink, paling at the edges soon after opening; incurved, globular form, and intensely fragrant. Plant branching and vigorous. The ancestor of many handsome Roses and prized for its history and unsurpassed fragrance.

KÖNIGIN VON DÄNEMARK. (Booth Bros., 1898.) Delicate flesh-pink, moderately large, double flowers, with a deep pink center; fragrant. Strong growing and hardy.

LA NOBLESSE. (Soupert & Notting, 1856.) Double, light rose-colored flowers of excellent size, with a bright carmine center; very fragrant. Growth and foliage very vigorous. A charming and very distinct old Rose.

CELLET. (Dupont, 1800.) Bright pink, double flowers of moderate size, fragrant. Plant vigorous, hardy, and free blooming. A rare and attractive sort.

PETITE DE HOLLANDE. (Unknown.) Small, double, rose-colored flowers, fragrant and freely produced. Growth moderate. Excellent for a bed

in a quiet corner of the garden where it will be inconspicuous when out of flower. An old sort of much delicacy and charm.

POMPON DE BOURGOGNE. (Unknown.) Small, very double flowers of pale pink, varying to white tinted pink in the center; fragrant and free flowering. Moderate growth.

RED PROVENCE. (Old.) Clear, crimson-red flowers of large size, cupped and very fragrant. A dwarf spreading sort whose flowers are somewhat fleeting but very freely produced.

UNIQUE BLANCHE. (Grimwood, 1778.) Pure, paper-white flowers of similar form, size, and carriage to the Cabbage Rose, of which it is presumed to be a sport. Plant erect in habit and of moderate growth. Rare and highly prized.

VIERGE DE CLERY. (Baron Veillard, 1888.) Snowy white blooms of larger size and a little more modern aspect than Unique Blanche; fragrant and handsome. Plants vigorous and hardy. A desirable addition to the Cabbage Rose group.

MOSS ROSES (*Rosa centifolia muscosa*)

All Moss Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, for strong, field-grown plants

MOSS ROSES are forms of the Cabbage Roses which bear a crown of lacy moss upon the stems and sepals. They are exquisitely lovely in bud. Absolutely hardy. They should be given good soil and careful attention to bring out their best qualities, but they live and produce fair blooms when completely neglected.

BARON DE WASSENAËR. (V. Verdier, 1854.) Light crimson, globular flowers, not fully double, and of more than average size, blooms in clusters. Vigorous growth.

BLANCHE MOREAU. (Moreau-Robert, 1880.) Heavily mossed buds and white, double flowers, borne in clusters. Very vigorous and free flowering. With proper care and in favorable seasons it blooms again in the autumn.

CRESTED MOSS (Chapeau de Napoleon; Cristata). (Found in Friburg, Switzerland, 1827.) Triangular buds, enclosed by smooth sepals, crested with a deep frill or fringe which sometimes extends to the leaves. The flowers are large and full, bright rose-pink, paling toward the edges. Branching, moderate growth. Feed heavily to produce the finest crests. Unique and handsome.

CRISTATA. See Crested Moss.

COMMUNIS. See Old Pink Moss.

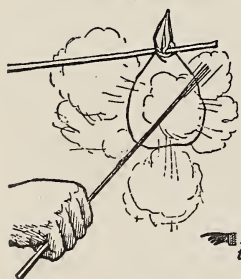
HENRI MARTIN. (Laffay, 1863.) Sparsely mossed buds and fairly large, shining crimson, semi-double flowers. Plant grows moderately. Perhaps the easiest Red Moss to grow.

LA NEIGE. (Moranville, 1805.) Pure white flowers of medium size, double and sweet. A free-flowering vigorous plant with foliage that turns purple in the fall.

OLD PINK MOSS (Common or Old Moss; Communis). (Appeared in Holland about 1596.) Splendidly mossed buds, and globular pale rose flowers. Vigorous growth. One of the most beautiful and most highly prized of all.

RED MOSS. Both buds and flowers heavily shadowed by rich, green moss. Flowers large and red, of more than ordinary beauty. Grows well.

SALET. (Robert, 1854.) Rosy pink flowers with blush edges. Free flowering and vigorous. Like Blanche Moreau, it is a perpetual flowering Moss but requires good care and favorable weather to bloom in autumn.



An easy way to apply the sulphur arsenate dust

Rose Species

WILD ROSES of this and other countries have a wide appeal to all people interested in Roses. Not only are they beautiful in themselves, but in their myriad variations they also offer amazing opportunities for plant-breeding toward improvement of existing forms and the origination of new types.

We believe we have the most complete commercial collection of Rose species in America, and we are continually adding to it, both from native and from foreign sources, providing material for amateur and scientific work in adapting wild Roses to garden uses and for the creation of new kinds.

The Rose species are very variable, and while they reproduce themselves in a general way from seed, they do not always come exactly true. For that reason, many variants of authentic species are known, and the nomenclature is much confused. We have extensively investigated the subject and feel sure that our descriptions of the species are exact, describing the Roses as we know them and as recorded by authorities.

Most of the wild Roses have attributes which make them worth while in broad garden treatment, or for park and landscape work. They range from trailing forms and dwarf types a foot or less high to enormous bushes and scrambling shrubs 15 feet tall or more. Almost all of them are ruggedly hardy, useful for permanent plantings such as hedges, shrubbery work, or naturalizing on banks, in thickets and waste land generally. They are too vigorous ordinarily for use in small gardens in connection with Hybrid Teas and similar Roses, except as backgrounds, screens, or in the border around the garden.

They need little pruning or care if the soil is well prepared for them, but the old wood should be thinned out every three or four years, and branches which exceed reasonable bounds may be lopped. It is best to refrain as much as possible from shortening the long shoots of the climbing types because they bloom on the older wood.

All varieties not otherwise priced are \$1 each, \$9 for 10. The varieties priced at 60 cts. each we grow in large quantities, and special prices by the 100 or 1,000 will be given on request

ROSA ACICULARIS, Lindley. (Northwestern North America.) Dark rose-pink, single flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, fragrant, borne singly on a low, densely prickly bush. Blooms in May and June, followed by waxy, pear-shaped fruits nearly an inch long. Extremely hardy.

R. ALBERTI, Regel. (Turkestan.) Single white flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; slender, recurving branches with small, finely divided foliage. Closely allied to *R. Willmottii*.

R. ALTAICA. See *R. spinosissima altaica*.

R. ARVENSIS, Hudson. (Europe.) White, scentless flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, borne singly in great profusion in June and July. A trailing shrub with rather large, bluish brown foliage, hardy, and a dependable ground-cover. This is the ancestor of the old-fashioned Ayrshire Roses—climbers in vogue before the advent of the Wichuraianas.

R. BANKSLÆ, Robert Brown. (Central and western China.) Two varieties, one with white flowers and the other pale yellow. Double, cluster-flowering, very small, and exquisitely perfumed. Strong climbing plants blooming profusely once each season. Adapted to the South only, not hardy in the North. Should not be pruned, except to remove dead or obstreperous canes.

R. BELLA, Rehder & Wilson. (Northwest China.) Bright pink, solitary flowers, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches broad. A large shrub up to 8 feet, beautiful foliage. Closely allied to *R. Moyesi*.

R. BLANDA, Aiton. (Northeastern North America.) Soft pink flowers 2 inches across, borne in clusters and followed by round red hips. Strong-growing, thornless canes from 3 to 5 feet high, spreading freely

R. BLANDA, continued

by underground root-stocks. Hardy, and desirable for planting as a border to drives, in waste ground, or in thickets. 60 cts. each.

R. BRACTEATA, Wendland. (South China and Formosa.) White flowers $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, on short stems, continuously produced along the branches; round leathery foliage; half climbing; hardy in southern Pennsylvania.

R. CAROLINA, Linnaeus. (Eastern United States.) Bright rose-pink flowers about 2 inches across, borne singly and in clusters on a vigorous shrub with thin, rather pointed leaves and prickly stems 3 to 6 feet high. Spreads vigorously by underground root-stocks. Very close to *R. humilis*, *R. lucida*, and *R. palustris*. 60 cts. each.

R. CENTIFOLIA. See Cabbage Rose, page 56.

R. CORIIFOLIA, Fries. (Europe and Western Asia.) Light pink flowers about 2 inches in diameter, with short stems and large bracts. A tall-growing, very thorny shrub which is closely allied to *R. canina*, resembling it considerably in habit.

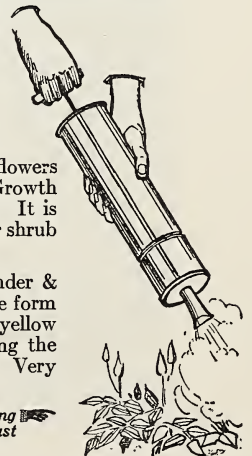
R. CORIIFOLIA FROEBELI, Rehder. (Asia.) Small white flowers; vigorous canes with bluish foliage. Frequently used as an understock and known as *R. laxa*.

R. DAMASCENA, Miller. Double, rose-pink blooms in small corymbs intensely fragrant. Green, very thorny canes, growing up to 5 feet. Occasionally blooms in autumn. The famous Damask Rose, brought from the Orient by the Crusaders, and one of the ancestors of the Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea Roses.

- R. DAVIDI**, Crépín. (Western China.) Flowers pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, borne in clusters by a strong-growing shrub 10 feet high, armed with strong, straight thorns.
- R. ECAE**, Aitchison. (Turkestan.) Pale, yellowish white flowers, 1 to 1½ inches across, borne freely along the erect leafy branches very early in the season. Prickly stems 4 to 5 feet tall, with finely divided foliage which, when wet, emits a strong odor of formic acid. Its dark green shiny leaves and red thorns on the branches make it very attractive the whole year round.
- R. FENDLERI**. See *R. Woodsii Fendleri*.
- R. FERRUGINEA**. See *R. rubrifolia*.
- R. FÆTIDA BICOLOR**. See Austrian Copper, page 55.
- R. FOLIOLOSA**, Nuttall (Texas Rose). Splendid little shrub rarely over 8 inches tall. The lovely white blossoms are followed by large red fruit. For dry soil in full sun.
- R. GALLICA**, Linnæus. (Europe and western Asia.) Single, deep pink to crimson flowers, 2 to 3 inches across. Dwarf, erect bush. One ancestor of the Hybrid Perpetuals.
- R. GALLICA CONDITORUM**, Dieck. (Western Asia.) Rather large, tawny pink flowers of utmost fragrance. Hardy and very free flowering. The petals of this variety are used for condiments in the Orient.
- R. GALLICA SPLENDENS**. A horticultural variation of *R. gallica*, similar to the type in habit but somewhat taller, reaching 4½ to 5 feet. Flowers are much the same size but more brilliant and shining carmine, very freely produced. Attractive and desirable.
- R. GIGANTEA**. See *R. odorata gigantea*.
- R. GYMNOCARPA**, Nuttall. (British Columbia to California.) Pale pink flowers 1 inch across on short, branchlets; small scarlet hips. Growth slender but tall, 10 feet or more. One of the most distinct native Roses.
- R. HELENÆ**, Rehder & Wilson. (Central China.) Handsome, fragrant white flowers 1½ inches across, borne in clusters during early summer, followed by red fruits. Almost climbing habit, with slender arching canes 15 feet or more long, armed with stout, hooked prickles.
- R. HIBERNICA** (*R. spinosissima hibernica*), Creavell. Thought to be a hybrid between *R. spinosissima* and *R. canina*, with small pink flowers; growth dwarf, spiny stems, and bluish green foliage. A good, low shrub.
- R. HUGONIS**, Hemsley. (Western China.) Light yellow flowers 1½ to 2½ inches across, borne profusely along the slender branches, making a striking display very early in the season. Erect, branching growth, reaching 6 to 8 feet; foliage small and persistent. Dependably hardy and a first-class yellow flowering shrub.
- R. HUMILIS**, Marsh. (Eastern United States.) Clear pink flowers 2 to 2½ inches across, borne singly or in diffuse clusters on a spiny plant 3 to 6 feet high. Close to *R. carolina*; in fact, *R. carolina* is thought to be only a variety of *R. humilis*. 60 cts. each.
- R. JACKI**, Rehder. (Korea.) White flowers 1½ inches across, borne in corymbs followed by red fruits. Pro-cumbent growth, almost a trailer. Hardy. Allied to *R. moschata*.
- R. LÆVIGATA**, Michaux. (China and Formosa.) Cherokee Rose. Fragrant, pure white flowers 2½ to 3½ inches across, borne singly in early summer. Strong, climbing growth, with shining foliage usually composed of three large leaflets. Naturalized in the South; not hardy in the North.
- R. LHERITIERANA**, Thory. Supposed to be a hybrid of *R. pendulina* and *R. chinensis*. Semi-double, dark purple-crimson flowers, borne profusely along the arching branches very early in the season. Very vigorous, almost thornless growth, with a waxy bloom on stems and foliage. Very hardy.
- R. LUCIDA**, Ehrhart. (Northeastern North America.) Bright pink flowers 2 inches in diameter, rather sparsely borne in early summer, and followed by shining red fruits. A handsome shrub growing about 6 feet high under good conditions. Attractive in winter because of its reddish stems and scarlet fruits. 60 cts. each.
- R. MACRANTHA**, Desportes. (Southern France.) Light pink flowers 3 inches across, fragrant and produced in early summer; heavy, vigorous growth. A hybrid of *R. canina* and *R. gallica*.
- R. MORICA**. A hybrid of *R. canina*; possibly, with *R. spinosissima*. Light pink flowers, freely produced in early summer, followed by very large, ornamental fruits; hardy.
- R. MOYESI**, Hemsley & Wilson. (Western China.) Deep blood-red flowers about 2 to 2¼ inches across, with gray anthers and brownish filaments. Beautiful foliage and strong growth, but difficult to establish.
- R. MULTIBRACTEATA**, Hemsley & Wilson. (Western China.) Soft pink flowers 1¼ inches across, borne on short stems covered with curious bracts. Growth strong but slender, forming a much-branched bush 6 feet high or more. Attractive foliage.
- R. MULTIFLORA**, Thunberg. (Japan and Korea.) Small white flowers, like blackberry blossoms, in large trusses, borne profusely along the stout, arching canes, followed by bunches of handsome red fruits. Growth tall, reaching 8 feet or more; thorns stout, and often black. A hardy and very beautiful Rose for shrubberies and bordering woodlands or drives. It is the understock upon which most Hybrid Tea Roses are worked. 60 cts. each.
- R. MULTIFLORA CATHAYENSIS**, Rehder & Wilson. (China.) Small, single bright pink flowers with lighter centers, produces profusely in clusters early in the season. Growth more slender than *R. multiflora* but equally tall, forming a large and very attractive shrub. It is thought to be the original wild form of *R. multiflora patyphylla*.
- R. MULTIFLORA PLATYPHYLLA**, Thory. (Seven Sisters Rose.) Flowers fairly large, double, and borne in large clusters. Thought to be the parent of Crimson Rambler.
- R. NITIDA**, Willdenow. (Newfoundland to Massachusetts.) Deep pink flowers 1 to 2 inches across, borne rather sparsely on a low shrub about 18 inches high. Foliage sharply pointed and very glossy. Extremely hardy and a most excellent dwarf shrub for massing in front of taller plants.
- R. ODORATA**, Sweet. (Western China.) Large, pale pink flowers, very fragrant; strong growth. The parent of the Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses. Fairly hardy in the North.

\$1.50 EACH

- R. ODORATA GIGANTEA**, Rehder & Wilson. (Southern China and Burma.) Very large, single flowers of creamy white 4 to 6 inches across. Very strong climber, sometimes reaching 50 feet. Best suited to warm climates, although it has lived over winter with us outdoors.
- R. OMEIENSIS**, Rolfe. (Western China.) Charming white flowers 1 inch or more across, usually with only four petals, followed by reddish fruits on bright yellow stalks. Growth vigorous up to 10 feet and most attractive by reason of its fernlike foliage borne in horizontal layers like a conifer.
- R. OMEIENSIS (Yellow Fruit)**. A variant of the preceding species which it resembles in all respects except that both fruit and stalk are bright yellow. Very attractive and desirable.
- R. OMEIENSIS PTERACANTHA**, Rehder & Wilson. (Western China.) Like *R. omeiensis*, from which it differs by its immense thorns whose broad, winglike bases almost join along the branches, making a striking and unique effect.
- R. PALUSTRIS**, Marsh. (Eastern and southern United States.) Bright rose-pink flowers in corymbs, sparingly produced over a period of several months. Growth upright and strong, attaining 8 feet or more. A native of swampy or wet ground.
- R. PISOCARPA**, Gray. (British Columbia to Oregon.) Pink flowers 1 inch across in corymbs, blooming through several months. Slender, upright growth with few and sometimes no prickles. Very hardy.
- R. POMIFERA**, Herrmann. (Europe and Western Asia.) Flowers pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, borne in small clusters on an upright, densely branched shrub 6 feet high, followed by large fruits like small apples. Hardy and very ornamental.
- R. PRATTI**, Hemsley. (Western China.) Pink flowers ¾ inch across, in clusters of one to three, followed by small scarlet fruits. Plant a strong but slender shrub 8 feet high.
- R. RUBIGINOSA**, Linnæus. (Europe.) Eglantine; Sweetbrier. Bright pink flowers in small clusters along the slender branches. Dense shrub up to 6 feet, with long, arching canes. Particularly desirable for the sweet fragrance of the young foliage when wet with dew or rain.
- R. RUBIGINOSA MAGNIFICA**. A horticultural variant of *R. rubiginosa*, with larger and brighter flowers and the same sweet fragrance.
- R. RUBIFOLIA**, Villars. (*R. ferruginea*). (Central and southern Europe.) Intensely pink, starry flowers, borne freely on an erect, 6-foot shrub with bluish foliage darkly tinged with crimson. A splendid hardy shrub where colored foliage is desired.
- R. RUGOSA**. See page 53.
- R. SATURATA**, Baker. (Central China.) Dark red flowers 2 inches across, with purple anthers, borne singly on a shrub 8 feet high with few or no prickles.
- R. SERICEA**, Lindley. (Himalaya Mountains.) White flowers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, freely borne by a graceful shrub reaching 12 feet in height. Resembles *R. omeiensis* in habit and its four-petaled flowers.
- R. SETIGERA**, Michaux. (Inland North America.) Prairie Rose. Rather large, bright pink flowers in big clusters, produced late in the season. Growth arching or climbing, 6 to 8 feet; foliage grayish, usually composed of three leaflets. Very hardy and desirable. 60 cts. each.
- R. SETIPODA**, Hemsley & Wilson. (Central China.) Clusters of large pink flowers profusely borne by a robust shrub 10 feet high, followed by drooping clusters of large red fruits.
- R. SOULIEANA**, Crépín. (Western China.) White flowers, with prominent yellow stamens, borne in clusters by a spreading shrub 12 feet high. Grayish foliage. Hardiness in question.
- R. SPINOSISSIMA**, Linnæus. (Europe and Asia.) Scotch Rose. Flowers usually white, but sometimes pink or yellowish, profusely borne very early in the season, followed by shining black fruits. Attractive, finely divided foliage, clothing a dense shrubby plant 3 to 4 feet high. A most excellent shrub Rose.
- R. SPINOSISSIMA ALTAICA**, Rehder. (Siberia.) Similar to *R. spinosissima*, but of somewhat stronger growth, bearing larger and more highly finished flowers. Very attractive and most desirable in the shrubbery border or along woodlands and driveways. The Northern Cherokee Rose.
- R. SPINOSISSIMA FULGENS**. A horticultural variety of *R. spinosissima* with small, semi-double flowers of lilac-pink. Plant dwarf, with particularly fine, fernlike foliage.
- R. WEBBIANA**, Wallich. (Himalayas to Afghanistan and Turkestan.) Large, pink flowers and ovoid fruits. Erect prickly shrub. Foliage distinct, with round or oblong leaflets.
- R. WICHURAIANA**, Crépín. (Japan.) Pure white flowers in large clusters, profusely produced rather late in the season. Plant is trailing and forms a dense mat of shining, almost evergreen foliage. It is the parent of most of the desirable climbing Roses, and is extremely attractive itself, especially as a ground-cover. 60 cts. each.
- R. WILLMOTTIE**, Hemsley. (Western China.) Small purple-rose flowers, borne on short branchlets followed by bright red fruits. Bush is dense and tall, reaching to 10 feet. Foliage finely divided and very handsome.
- R. WOODSI FENDLERI**, Rydberg. (British Columbia to West Texas and New Mexico.) Pink, rarely white, flowers 1½ inches across, borne in clusters during June and July. Plant slender and prickly, about 4 feet high.
- R. XANTHINA**, Lindley. (North China and Korea.) Bright yellow, double flowers about 2 inches across. Much like *R. ecae* in appearance, but stronger without the odor and, of course, truly yellow flowered. A very fine shrub, which we recommend particularly because of the lasting qualities of its flowers and its handsome, disease-free foliage.
- R. XANTHINA, ALLARD**. Similar to *R. xanthina*, with very pretty, pure double yellow flowers and extremely free flowering. Growth medium with fern-like foliage. It is one of the finest yellow garden or shrub Roses for decorative purposes.
- R. XANTHINA NORMALIS**, Rehder & Wilson. The true wild or single form of *R. xanthina*. Flowers bright yellow small, and borne profusely along the branches early in the season. Very attractive habit and foliage.



A dust-gun for applying sulphur arsenate dust

Rose Varieties by Color

It frequently becomes quite desirable to select or plant Roses according to color. To aid in conveniently considering the main classifications in this fashion, we have separated the Hybrid Teas, Pernetianas, Polyanthas, and Hybrid Perpetuals in color designations as given below.

White or Nearly White

Adonis, HT.
Antoine Rivoire, HT.
Argentine Cramon, HT.
Augustine Guinoisseau, HT.
Bébé Blanc, Poly.
Bessie Brown, HT.
British Queen, HT.
Candeur Lyonnaise, HP.
Clarice Goodacre, HT.
Clio, HP.
Clotilde Soupert, Poly.
Ducher, C.
Edel, HT.
Ellen Willmott, HT.
Emmeline, HT.
Frau Karl Druschki, HP.
Gloire Lyonnaise, HT.
Grange Colombe, HT.
Herzogin von Calabrien, HT.
Innocence, HT.
Irish Beauty, HT.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, HT.
Katharina Zeimet, Poly.
Killarney, Double White, HT.
Killarney, White, HT.
Kootenay, HT.
Lady Greenall, HT.
Lady Plymouth, T.
Mabel Drew, HT.
Maman Cochet, White, T.
Margaret Dickson, HP.
Marguerite Guillard, HP.
Marie Pavic, Poly.
Martha Drew, HT.
Miss Willmott, HT.
Mlle. Simone Beaumez, HT.
Mme. C. Chambard, HT.
Mme. Jules Bouché, HT.
Molly Sharman-Crawford, T.
Moonlight, H. Musk.
Mrs. Amy Hammond, HT.
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, HT.
Mrs. Charles Lamplough, HT.
Mrs. Dudley Cross, T.
Mrs. Franklin Dennison, HT.
Mrs. George Marriott, HT.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T.
Mrs. H. R. Darlington, HT.
Mrs. John Cook, HT.
Mrs. MacKellar, HT.
Mrs. Wm. G. Koning, Poly.
Natalie Böttner, HT.
Nerissa, HT.
Noblesse, HT.
Ophelia, HT.
Pharisaer, HT.
Prince de Bulgarie, HT.
Simplicity, HT.
W. Freeland Kendrick, HT.
William R. Smith, T.
Yvonne Rabier, Poly.

Light Pink and Light Rose

America (Hill's America), HT.
Baronne Charles d'Huart, HT.
Baroness Rothschild, HP.
Bianca, HT.
Bloomfield Abundance, HT.
Bloomfield Perpetual, HT.
Burgemeester Sandberg, HT.
Captain Christy, HP.
Cécile Brunner, Poly.
Coral Cluster, Poly.
Cornelis Timmermans, HT.
Dean Hole, HT.
Diana, HT.
Dorothy Howarth, Poly.
Duchess of Sutherland, HT.
Duchesse de Brabant, T.
Echo, Poly.
Evelyn Thornton, Poly.
Felicity, HT.
Florence Pemberton, HT.
Georg Arends, HP.
Grüss an Aachen, Poly.
Grüss an Weimar, HP.
Heinrich Münch, HP.
Hélène Duché, HT.
Her Majesty, HP.
Hermosa, C.

Irish Glory, HT.
Killarney, HT.
Königin Carola, HT.
La France, HT.
La Rosee, Poly.
La Tosca, HT.
Lady Alice Stanley, HT.
Lady Ursula, HT.
Leonie Lambert, HP.
Louise Walter, Poly.
Mama Lamesch, HT.
Maman Levasseur (Baby Dorothy), Poly.
Maman Turbat, Poly.
Margaret M. Wylie, HT.
Marquise de Ganay, HT.
Mme. Antoine Mari, T.
Mme. Caroline Testout, HT.
Mme. Edmond Rostand, HT.
Mme. Gabriel Luizet, HP.
Mme. Marcel Delanney, HT.
Mrs. Charles Bell, HT.
Mrs. James Williamson, HT.
Mrs. J. C. Ainsworth, HT.
Mrs. John Laing, HP.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, HP.
Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller, HT.
Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Poly.
Mrs. William C. Egan, HT.
My Maryland, HT.
Old Blush, C.
Pilgrim, HT.
Pink Bedder, HT.
President Wilson, HT.
Priscilla, HT.
Queen of Fragrance, HT.
Radiance, HT.
Rosalind, HT.
Secretaris Zwart, HT.
Souv. de la Malmaison, Bour.
Souv. du President Carnot, HT.
Substitut Jacques Chapel, HT.
Venus, HT.
William Shean, HT.

Dark Pink and Dark Rose

Ennchen Müller, Poly.
Amalie de Greiff, HT.
Anna de Diesbach, HP.
Andrée Lenoble, Poly.
Betty Upchurch, HT.
Cleveland, HT.
Columbia, HT.
Duchess of Westminster, HT.
Edgar M. Burnett, HT.
Ellen Poulsen, Poly.
Ethel Somerset, HT.
Frank W. Dunlop, HT.
Gustav Grünerwald, HT.
Henriette Perier, Poly.
Hofgärtner Kalb, C.
Imperial Potentate, HT.
Indiana, HT.
John Hopper, HP.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock, HT.
Killarney Brilliant, HT.
Killarney Queen, HT.
Lady Ashtown, HT.
Magna Charta, HP.
Maman Cochet, T.
Miss Cynthia Forde, HT.
Mme. Edmée Metz, HT.
Mme. Jules Grolez, HT.
Mme. Segond Weber, HT.
Mrs. Charles E. Russell, HT.
Mrs. C. W. Dunbar-Buller, HT.
Mrs. George Shawyer, HT.
Mrs. Henry Morse, HT.
Mrs. Joseph H. Welch, HT.
Paul Neyron, HP.
Premier, HT.
Robert Huey, HT.
Rose Marie, HT.
Suzanne-Marie Rodocanachi, HP.
Therese Zeimet Lambert, HT.
Una Wallace, HT.
Vick's Caprice, HP.

Salmon and Buff-Pink

Alfred W. Mellersh, HT.
Betty, HT.
Charming, HT.
Chatillon Rose, Poly.
Cheerful, HT.
Comtesse de Cassagne, HT.
Dr. Joseph Drew, HT.
Duchess of Normandy, HT.
Eleanor Henning, HT.
Ethel Dickson, HT.
Etienne Rebeillard, HT.
Franklin, HT.
Gladys Holland, HT.
Grace Molyneux, HT.
Janet, HT.
Joseph Hill, HT.
Justizat Dr. Hessert, HT.
La Champagne, HT.
Lady Pirrie, HT.
Los Angeles, HT.
Mme. Abel Chatenay, HT.
Mme. Butterfly, HT.
Mme. Jules Gouchault, Poly.
Mme. Léon Pain, HT.
Mme. Melanie Soupert, HT.
Mme. Poincaré, HT.
Molly Bligh, T.
Mrs. Alfred Tate, HT.
Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo, HT.
Mrs. Prentiss Nichols, HT.
President Cherioux, HT.
Renée Wilmart-Urban, HT.
Shet Silk, HT.
Souv. de Mme. Augustine Gillot, Per.
Tip-Top, Poly.
Vicomte Maurice de Mellon, HT.
Viscountess Folkestone, HT.
Willowmere, HT.

Copper and Apricot Shades

Amelie de Bethune, HT.
Angele Pernet, HT.
Ariel, HT.
Arthur R. Goodwin, HT.
Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, HT.
Beauté de Lyon, Per.
Benedict Seguin, HT.
Chrissie MacKellar, HT.
Comtesse du Cayla, C.
Dernburg, HT.
Diadem, HT.
Dorothy Page-Roberts, HT.
Emile Charles, HT.
Emma Wright, HT.
E. P. H. Kingma, HT.
Ethel James, HT.
Etoile de Feu, HT.
Eugénie Lamesch, Poly.
Feu Joseph Looymans, HT.
Flame of Fire, HT.
Flammenrose, HT.
Frances Gaunt, HT.
Gorgeous, HT.
Henrietta, HT.
Independence Day, HT.
Irish Elegance, HT.
Irish Fireflame, HT.
Isobel, HT.
Jean C. N. Forestier, HT.
Juliet, Per.
Lady Dixon, HT.
Laurette Messimy, C.
Louise Catherine Breslau, HT.
Louise Joly, HT.
Lulu, HT.
Manifesto, HT.
May Miller, HT.
Miss Lolita Armour, HT.
Mlle. Franziska Krüger, T.
Mme. Edmond Gillet, HT.
Mme. Edouard Herriot, HT.
Mme. Eugene Resal, C.
Morgenglans, HT.
Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell, HT.
Mrs. Redford, HT.
Nathalie Nypels, Poly.
Padre, HT.

Portia, HT.

Rev. Williamson, HT.
Severine, HT.
Souv. de George Beckwith, HT.
Souv. de Georges Pernet, HT.
Souv. de Pierre Notting, T.
Sunny Jersey, HT.
The Queen Alexandra Rose, HT.
Toison d'Or, HT.
Von Hötendorf, Per.
William F. Dreer, HT.

Shades of Cream and Golden Yellow

Aladdin, HT.
Alexander Hill Gray, T.
Chin Chin, C.
Elegante, HT.
Ell Hartmann, HT.
Etoile de Lyon, T.
Frau Dr. Erreth, Poly.
G. Amédée Hammond, HT.
Golden Elgar, Poly.
Golden Ophelia, HT.
Golden Spray, HT.
Harry Kirk, T.
Hortulanus Fiet, HT.
Hugo Roller, T.
Jacques Porcher, HT.
J. F. Barry, HT.
Lady Craig, HT.
Lady Hillingdon, T.
Lady Mary Ward, HT.
Lilian Moore, HT.
Ludwig Möller, HP.
Margaret Dickson Hamill, HT.
Marie Van Houtte, T.
Marquise de Sinéty, HT.
Miss Alice de Rothschild, T.
Mme. Bardou Job, HT.
Mme. Caristie Martel, HT.
Mme. Charles Lutaud, HT.
Mme. Colette Martinet, HT.
Mme. Constant Soupert, T.
Mme. Jenny Gillemot, HT.
Mme. Ravary, HT.
Mr. Joh. M. Jolles, HT.
Mrs. Aaron Ward, HT.
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, HT.
Mrs. Hugh Dickson, HT.
Mrs. Mona Hunting, HT.
Mrs. Oakley Fisher, HT.
Mrs. S. T. Wright, T.
Mrs. T. Hillas, HT.
Noblesse, HT.
Old Gold, HT.
Ophelia Yellow, HT.
Perle d'Or, Poly.
Primerose, HT.
Senator Masceraud, HT.
Souv. de Gabriel Luizet, HT.
Souv. de Gustave Prat, HT.
Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, HT.
Souv. de Mme. Bouillet, HT.
Sunburst, HT.
Sunstar, HT.
T. F. Crozier, HT.
Tipperary, HT.
Ulster Gem, HT.
Von Scharnhorst, Per.
Walter Speed, HT.
W. E. Wallace, HT.
Westfield Star, HT.

Shades of Pure Yellow and Orange

Christine, HT.
Constance, HT.
Constance Casson, HT.
Duchess of Wellington, HT.
Eldorado, HT.
Geisha, HT.
Golden Emblem, HT.
Grande Duchesse Marie-Adelaide, HT.
Iona Herdman, HT.
Mabel Morse, HT.
Mrs. Beckwith, HT.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge, HT.
Pax Labor, HT.
Rev. F. Page-Roberts, HT.
Soleil d'Or, Per.
Souv. de Charles Laemmel,
Per.
Souv. de Claudius Pernet, HT.
Souv. de Pierre Notting, T.
Titania, C.

Red, including shades of Scarlet and Crimson, light and dark

Adam Messerich, Bour.
Admiral Ward, HT.
Alexander Emslie, HT.
Alfred Colomb, HP.
Alfred K. Williams, HP.
American Beauty, HP.
Ariadne, C.
Augustus Hartmann, HT.
Barbarossa, HP.
Baron de Bonstetten, HP.
Bloomfield Progress, HT.
Capitaine Georges Dessirier,
HT.
Captain F. Bald, HT.
Captain Hayward, HP.
Captain Kilbee-Stuart, HT.
Charles K. Douglas, HT.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot, HT.
Colonel Leclerc, HT.
Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald,
HT.
Commandant L. Barte, HT.

Commandeur Jules Graver-
eaux, HP.
Comte G. de Rochemur, HT.
Courtney Page, HT.
Crimson Champion, HT.
Crimson Chatenay, HT.
Crimson Emblem, HT.
Crimson Queen, HT.
Crusader, HT.
C. V. Haworth, HT.
Donald MacDonald, HT.
Earl Haig, HT.
Earl of Dufferin, HP.
Eblouissant, Poly.
Ecarlate, HT.
Edith Part, HT.
Edward Mawley, HT.
E. Godfrey Brown, HT.
Erna Teschendorf, Poly.
Etoile de France, HT.
Etoile de Hollande, HT.
Eugène Fürst, HP.
Fabvier, C.
Fisher Holmes, HP.
Francis Scott Key, HT.
Frau Rudolf Schmidt, Poly.
Friedrichsrub, HT.
General Jacqueminot, HP.
General MacArthur, HT.
General-Superior Arnold Jans-
sen, HT.
George C. Waud, HT.
George Dickson, HP.
Gloire de Chedane-Guinois-
seau, HP.
Gloire des Belges, HT.

Glory of Hurst, Poly.
Greta Kluis, Poly.
Grüss an Schlesien, HP.
Grüss an Teplitz, HT.
Hadley, HT.
Hawmark Crimson, HT.
H. D. M. Barton, HT.
Herfststooi, HT.
H. F. Eilers, HT.
Hoosier Beauty, HT.
H. P. Pinkerton, HT.
Hugh Dickson, HP.
H. V. Machin, HT.
Ideal, Poly.
Indefectible, Poly.
Irish Engineer, HT.
J. B. Clark, HP.
Jessie, Poly.
Johannes Trojan, HT.
Jubilee, HP.
Jules Margottin, HP.
K. of K., HT.
Lady Reading, Poly.
Lafayette, Poly.
Laurent Carle, HT.
Leonie Lamesch, Poly.
Lieutenant Chauré, HT.
Lodewijk Opdebeek, HT.
Lord Charlemont, HT.
Maréchal Foch, Poly.
Marshall P. Wilder, HP.
Mary, Countess of Ilchester,
HT.
Merveille des Rouges, Poly.
Minnie Saunders, HT.
Miss C. E. Van Rossem, HT.

Miss Edith Cavell, Poly.
Mimi Pinson, Poly.
Mme. Meha Sabatier, HT.
Mme. Norbert Levavasseur,
Poly.
Mme. Victor Verdier, HP.
Mrs. Henry Winnett, HT.
Mrs. Ramon de Escofet, HT.
National Emblem, HT.
Nederland, HT.
Orleans, Poly.
Parkzieder, Bour.
Prince Camille de Rohan, HP.
Prince E. C. d'Arenberg, HT.
Puck, HT.
Red Cross, HT.
Red-Letter Day, HT.
Red Radiance, HT.
Red Star, HT.
Richmond, HT.
Robin Hood, HT.
Rödhätte, Poly.
Rudolf Kluis, Poly.
Ruhm Von Steinfurth, HP.
Sensation, HT.
Serge Basset, HT.
Souv. de Claudius Denoyel,
HT.
Souv. de Marques Loureiro,
HT.
Triomphe Orleanais, Poly.
Ulrich Brunner, HP.
Victory, HT.
Vulsoin, Poly.
Waltham Scarlet, HT.
W. C. Gaunt, HT.

Climbing Roses for Color and Season

For convenience of our friends who desire to make collections of Climbing Roses, there follow the names of those in our assortment under color. After each name will be found a letter, "E" signifying early, "M" medium, and "L" late. It is possible, by proper location and selection, to have Climbing Roses blooming over a period of six weeks from the first flowers to the last flowers.

White or Nearly White

Albérie Barbier, HW. (M)
Baltimore Belle, Set.
Belle Vichyaise, Nois.
Cl. Clotilde Soupert, Cl. Poly.
(M)
Cl. K. Aug. Viktoria, Cl.HT.
Dame Blanche, HW.
Dr. Raymond, HM.
Emile Fortépaule, HW. (L)
Evergreen Gem, HW. (L)
Félicité et Perpétue, Semp. (M)
François Guillot, HW. (M)
François Poisson, HW. (M)
Frau Octavia Hesse, HW. (M)
Gardeniaflora, HM. (E)
Ida Klemm, HM. (M)
Lady Blanche, HW.
Marie Jeanne, Cl. Poly.
Mary Lovett, HW. (L)
Milky Way, HW. (L)
Mme. Jules Graveraux, Nois.
Mrs. M. H. Walsh, HW. (L)
Neige d'Avril, HM. (E)
Pemberton's White Rambler,
HM.
Purity, HW. (M)
Sanders White, HW. (L)
Seagull, HW. (E)
Silver Moon, HW. (M)
Snowdrift, HW. (M)
Waltham Bride, HM. (E)
White Dorothy, HW. (L)
White Tausendschön, HM. (M)

Shades of Pink

Adélaïde Moullé, HW. (L)
Alida Lovett, HW. (M)
American Pillar, HW. (L)
André Louis, HW.
Anna Rübsamen, HW.
Auguste Roussel, H. Mac. (M)
Blush Rambler, HM. (M)
Casimir Moullé, HW. (M)
Christian Curle, HW. (L)
Christine Wright, HW. (E)
Cinderella, HW. (L)
Cl. Cécile Brunner, Cl. Poly. (E)
Climbing Killarney, Cl.HT.
Cl. Lady Ashdown, Cl.HT. (M)
Climbing Mme. Caroline
Testout, Cl.HT. (M)
Cl. Mrs. W. J. Grant, Cl.HT.
Climbing Paul Lédé, Cl.HT.

Coralie, HW. (M)
Debutante, HW. (L)
Désirée Bergera, HW. (M)
Dorothy Dennison, HW. (L)
Dorothy Perkins, HW. (L)
Doué Rambler, HW.
Dr. W. Van Fleet, HW. (M)
Elizabeth Ziegler, HW. (L)
Ethel, HW. (M)
Evangeline, HW. (L)
Flame, HW. (M)
Fraicheur, HW.
Frau Berta Guntler, HM. (M)
Frau Lina Strassheim, HM. (E)
Frau von Bauer, HW.
Freifrau von Marshall, HW.
Garisenda, HW. (M)
Gerbe Rose, HW. (M)
Havering Rambler, HM. (M)
Jean Girin, HW. (M)
Kathleen Harrop, Bour. (E)
Lady Gay, HW. (L)
Lady Godiva, HW. (L)
Le Mexique, HW. (L)
Le Rigide, HM.
Lucile, HW. (L)
Lyon Rambler, HM. (E)
Madeline Lemaire, HW.
Mary Wallace, HW. (E)
Max Graf, Cl. Rug.
Miss Flora Mitten, HW. (M)
Miss Helyett, HW. (E)
Mme. Auguste Nonin, HW.
Mme. Ghys, HM. (M)
Newport Fairy, HM. (L)
Papa Rouillard, HW.
Paradise, HW. (L)
Paul Noël, HW. (L)
Paul Transon, HW. (E)
Perle vom Wienerwald, HM.
Petit Louis, HW. (L)
Roserie, HM. (E)
Rowena, HW. (M)
Rudelsburg, HM.
Shalimar, HW.
Souv. de l'Aviateur Olivier
de Montalent, HW. (M)
Tausendschön, HM. (E)
Tea Rambler, HM. (E)
Waltham Rambler, HM. (M)
Wedding Bells, HW. (M)
Wichmoss, HW. (M)
Yvonne, HW. (M)
Zephyrine Drouhin, Bour. (E)

Shades of Yellow and Copper

Albertine, HW.
Aviateur Blériot, HW. (M)
Billard et Barré, Cl. T.
Braiswick Charm, HW.
Chromatella, Nois.
Cl. Lady Hillingdon, Cl. T.
Cl. Mme. Edouard Herriot,
Cl. HT.
Cl. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Cl. HT.
Cl. Sunburst, Cl. HT. (M)
Dr. Henri Neuprèz, HW. (M)
Electra, HM. (M)
Emile Fortépaule, HW.
Emily Gray, HW. (M)
Ernst Grandpierre, HW. (L)
Fernand Tanne, HW.
François Foucard, HW. (M)
Gardenia, HW. (E)
Ghislaine de Feligonde, HM.
Gloire de Dijon, Cl. T.
Goldfinch, HM. (E)
Hélène Granger, HM.
Huguette Despiney, HW. (E)
Jacotte, HW. (E)
Joseph Liger, HW. (M)
Klondyke, HW. (M)
Leonine Cervaie, HW. (L)
Maréchal Niel, Nois.
Maxime Corbon, HW.
Mme. Pierre Cochet, Nois.
Oriole, HM.
Paul's Lemon Pillar, Cl. HT.
Pinson, HW.
Prof. C. S. Sargent, HW.
Réné André, HW. (E)
Renée Danielle, HW. (M)
Shower of Gold, HW. (M)
Source d'Or, HW. (E)
Souv. de l'Aviateur Metivier,
HW. (M)
Star of Persia, Cl. Fœtida. (E)
The Garland, H. Mosc. (E)
Von Scharnhorst, Cl. Per.
William Allen Richardson,
Nois.

Red, including Scarlet and Crimson

Alexandre Girault, HW. (M)
Aunt Harriet, HW. (E)
Babette, HW.
Baronesse van Ittersum, HM.

Bess Lovett, HW. (L)
Bloomfield Courage, HW.
Carmine Pillar (Paul's),
Cl. HT. (E)
Caroubier, HW. (M)
Cl. American Beauty, HW. (E)
Cl. Chateau de Clos Vougeot,
Cl. HT.
Cl. Etoile de France, Cl. HT.
Cl. Gen. MacArthur, Cl. HT.
Cl. H. V. Machin, Cl. HT.
Climbing Jessie, Cl. Poly.
Cl. Orleans, Cl. Poly. (E)
Cl. Richmond, Cl. HT.
Cl. Triomphe Orleanais, Cl.
Poly.
Coronation, HW. (L)
Crimson Rambler, HM. (M)
Delight, HW.
Dr. Huey, HW. (M)
Eugène Jacquet, HW. (E)
Exceelsa, HW. (L)
François Crousse, Cl. T. (E)
Graf Zeppelin, HW. (E)
Grüss an Freudorf, HW. (L)
Hiawatha, HW. (L)
Jean Guichard, HW.
Non Plus Ultra, HM. (E)
Mme. Victor Lottin, HW.
Papa Gouchault, HM.
Paul's Scarlet, Cl. HW. (M)
Petite Jeanne, HW. (L)
Philadelphie, HM. (M)
Purple East, HM. (E)
Reine Marie Henriette, Cl.
HT. (M)
Romeo, HW. (M)
Rubin, HM. (M)
Sodenia, HW. (M)
Souvenir d'Ernest Thebault,
HW.
The Beacon, HW.
The Wallflower, HM.
Vicomtesse de Chabannes,
HW.
Waltham Climber No. 1,
No. 3, Cl. HT.
Wartburg, HM. (M)

Shades of Blue

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Irish Elegance. HT	32	Maman Turbat. Poly	37	Mrs. George Shawyer. HT	25
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